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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World Worships Via Radio

Britain Improves, Says Envoy

France Passes Its Big Budget

Tibet Forbids Everest Plans

Pan America Hails Auto Road

Who Doomed Old Kitchen?

BETHLEHEM of Judea rings its chime of bells to greet the dawn of another Christmas Day, and for the first time the sounds are carried by radio to many parts of the Christian world. Reverent millions thousands of miles from the place of Nativity are strangely moved by the musical message. The President of the United States and King George of Britain voice their Christmas greetings in words that are carried throughout the English-speaking world. The United States and Australia alike listen to the Westminster chimes. The developing marvel of radio forecasts what tomorrow's Christmas celebration will be like—Christendom joining in a unity of word and song that reflects its unity of the heart.

¶ Britain is experiencing steady and substantial improvement in its economic situation. Such is the personal report American Ambassador Bingham brings to President Roosevelt. As one evidence of this, he points to 600,000 persons recently unemployed who have been put back into jobs. There are other circumstances as convincing, and the Ambassador does not hesitate to ascribe the improvement to Britain's leaving the gold standard. He finds agreeable changes in the American status which he traces to America's similar monetary step—Gold is still, at times, a gorgeous thing, but only when it isn't a big, bad wolf.

¶ France sees Parliament pass the budget bill at 3 o'clock in the morning and adjourn for the holidays. Once bitter opposition dissolves in the Senate as it did in the Chamber. Also approved is Premier Chautemps' request for authority to float a loan of 10,000,000 francs during 1934 to relieve the treasury strain. Parliament's compliance on the issue that caused other Cabinets to fall reflects a change that has come about in the public's state of mind. An old bugbear is crowded out of place by a new one—Something had to be done about the budget so France can think hard on what to do about Germany.

¶ Tibet warns the British Government that no more expeditions to conquer Mt. Everest must be planned. As the Dalai Lama dies in Lhasa, letters written by him reach London complaining that the crops in the Everest area, following the British conquest of the world's tallest peak by air, have been a failure. The natives, says the Dalai Lama, rightly fear that the mountain gods will resent every human attack on the sacred peak—And the thing the natives greatly fear seems unfailingly to come upon them.

¶ New York City sees Gen. John F. O'Ryan become head of a police department having many members with names as Irish as his own. Of the 20,000 men on the force in the American metropolis, those who are foreign born or whose parents were aliens number 13,500. Of these far more than one-half are of Irish descent. The jokes about the Irish cop go out of date, but not the Irish cop. At home the Irish may keep their country in a state of upheaval—But abroad the job they love most seems to be that of keeping other folks in order.

¶ The Pan-American Conference registers a fresh enthusiasm for the projected highway that is to link North, Central and South America. President Roosevelt's proposal that this greatest of motor roads be undertaken at an early date is enthusiastically approved when the conference hears the next step. J. Butler Wright, American Minister to Uruguay, reports that President Roosevelt is ready to ask Congress for funds to cover the entire cost of the initial survey—An offer to pay cash costs in these days indicates to knowing diplomats that somebody actually means business.

¶ Cuba sees the 400 officers who used to command its army liberated after weary weeks in jail. They leave prison along with leaders of the insurrection of Nov. 8 and supporters of the former Machado régime. Many of those who emerge must face trial. They beg postponements, hoping perhaps that they may outlast President Grau. Everything depends in revolutionary times on which side wins to power—The winners, of course, are the patriots, while those who fail to win must go on trial for treason.

¶ American women react with a laugh or a sigh to Owen D. Young's vivid picture of how electricity and gas have transformed the home kitchen. The outmoded wood stove turned the kitchen into a Turkish bath on blue Monday wash day. And those coal oil lamps now sound like the Dark Ages. Electrical inventors rose up to liberate women—Or was it that women who liberated themselves rose up to electrify inventors?

Filipino Cry For Freedom Raised Again

Grave Issues in Far East Involved in New Challenge to Congress

Quezon in Washington

Various Proposals Made for Meeting the Rejection of Hawes-Cutting Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—The struggle for Philippine independence, bane and challenge of many congressional sessions, is about to break loose again. Implicit in the issue are grave problems of the Far Eastern balance of power, of tariffs, naval armament, and the whole future of the United States in the Pacific area.

Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, is now on special mission in Washington, seeking to explan to President Roosevelt and the leaders of Congress why the island legislature rejected the Hawes-Cutting Law, and to devise a program for the future. But even to Mr. Quezon and the closest friends of the Philippines, exactly what should happen is not at all clear. There is no definite program yet drafted, and everyone is in a quandary. Long-held opinions on the desirability of Philippine independence are shifting. The problem today is epitomized in one great, black question mark. The purpose of this article, however, is to outline the agreed facts and sketch the solution they suggest to some experts who are advising President Roosevelt.

When the last lame-duck Congress on Jan. 17 of this year finally passed the Hawes-Cutting bill over former President Hoover's veto and against the elaborate arguments of his Cabinet, it was fondly hoped that the issue was shelved. The Philippine Legislature was given a year in which to accept the bill, and since the mission then in this country favored its passage, there was some reason to believe that success had at last been achieved. But rumblings in Manila were already to be heard.

Turned Bill Down

So, on Oct. 7 the Philippine Legislature—under the leadership of Mr Quezon—turned the independence bill down by a large majority, and on Oct. 17 voted to send a legislative committee to the United States to seek amendments.

Mr. Quezon's mandate itself reveals how uncertain the situation is, and how vague the islanders' own aspirations are. He is ordered:

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Holiday Snowfall Arrives Late But In Full Measure

Winter staged one of its old-fashioned New England art exhibits today.

The artists of nature did their work well. They mixed a powdery, sifting snow with just enough moisture from the sea to make it stick; whipped up a 30-mile wind from the northeast and decorated the landscape with a mixture of delicate tracery and grotesque images.

With the barometer dropping at the rapid rate of three-tenths of a point within a period of two hours at midday and the swirling snow keeping pace, the local weather bureau predicts that the storm will put on a continuous performance through the afternoon and night. In the morning, Whittier's "Snowbound" may better tell the story.

Mr. G. Harold Noyes, meteorologist in Boston, said that winter was staging its biggest show so far this season, and that the blizzard in Boston was but part of a disturbance extending as far west as slopes of the Rockies.

By the Associated Press

Snow, light in the west and heavy in the east, swirled today over almost all except the southernmost parts of the United States. Through the Ohio Valley and along the Atlantic seaboard it was driven by northeast winds to blizzard fury.

New York lay under five inches of snow after less than four hours of its fall. Chicago had 6:3 inches at 9 a. m.

Elsewhere it ranged from one to four inches and weather forecasters believed it would continue unabated through tonight and tomorrow and result in one of the heaviest snows on record.

Temperatures ranged from mild in Pennsylvania and New Jersey to sub-zero in the upper tiers of midwestern states.

The storm, sweeping up the coast, hit Maine shortly before noon.

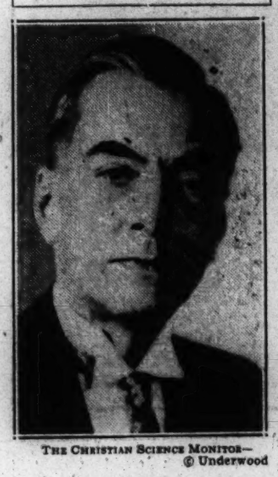
Colorado had no snow but temperatures were below those of the snow-covered areas. The Salt Lake region had clear and moderate weather.

Parts of Missouri caught the storm and in St. Louis the snow was two inches deep.

Winnipeg Reports 32 Below

WINNIPEG, Dec. 26 (AP)—The promise of rising temperatures failed to materialize in the western provinces today and frigid blasts from the north held their grip on the populace. The cold wave extended from Prince George, on the Pacific coast, to Ontario and the East. Winnipeg had a 32-below mark, while temperatures of 30 below and lower were scattered across Saskatchewan and Alberta into British Columbia.

Freedom His Cry



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Manuel L. Quezon

President of the Philippine Senate

Police Curbing Hordes of Taxis In Madrid Streets

Traffic Problem Cause of Urgent Measures Being Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Taxi drivers who drive about the streets of Madrid hunting for "fares" are themselves to be hunted—by the police. So acute has the traffic problem become that the City Council is to be asked to approve urgent measures to solve it said the Traffic Superintendent in a press interview.

Taxis provide him with most food for thought, since with charges very low, there are thousands of them in a city the greater proportion of whose streets are still as narrow as eighteenth century builders left them.

Suppression of parking places and an inspection of all taxis are provided for in the superintendent's recommendations, to take place at once now that calm has been restored after the general elections. All taxis which are too old or rickety for service will have to be withdrawn. Protests from private interests, always the obstacle to similar measures in the past, will be overridden.

Underground parking places will be built at strategic points to compensate for those discontinued above ground. The largest of the three already planned will have three stories and will be constructed at Santo Domingo Square.

The second underground car park, which will take two lines of street cars through it, will be built under the arcaded Plaza Mayor, another characteristic spot in the old city. A third is planned under the Plaza de Bilboa.

Other points in the recommendations include painting sidewalk curbs red and white, installation of the Paris "passages cloutés" system, illuminated glass signs in the roadways, and more "robots." A propaganda campaign to educate both pedestrians and motorists is also advocated.

The list ends with a proposed order that the sounding of hooters and claxons after 11 p. m. shall be banned, thus bringing it into line with Paris.

Ickes Urges Speed In Fund Allotment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Mr. Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, today called upon municipal officials to speed action on grant agreements and bond purchase contracts with the Federal Government so that $50,000,000 now tied up may go into pay rolls throughout the nation.

Endeavoring to loosen this key log in the public works program, the administrator said that 307 out of 506 contracts covering many millions of dollars in nonfederal allotments had not yet been returned to Washington. Of these 172 were sent out prior to Dec. 1 and 135 since that time.

Until contracts are executed the Federal Public Works funds cannot be transferred legally so that construction may start and money flow into pay envelopes. Communities where officials have been dilatory are automatically penalized by this slowness and deprived of the employment and recovery benefits of public works construction until they take necessary action. The Public Works Administration will not hesitate to cancel or rescind allotments already made, which, because of unreasonable delay in confirmation by execution of contracts do not fulfill their purpose, Mr. Ickes declared.

Mexican Budget Ready for Senate

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 26 (AP)—President Rodrigues' budget project for the coming year was ready for the Senate Saturday with expenditures fixed at 243,061,593 pesos (currently about $68,000,000), an increase over the present year of 9,289,622 pesos.

Income was estimated at about 243,000,000 pesos, bringing the budget nearly into balance.

The principal decrease in the budget was a cut of 10,000,000 pesos in the Treasury Department appropriation, which was fixed at 27,000,000 pesos. Army appropriations were increased to 55,000,000.

Pension Abuses Must Face Fire Soon at Albany

New York City's System Is Target of Next Legislature

Program Is Prepared

Action Directed at Plucking of City Treasury to Feather Tammany's Nest

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. —Legislation to end city pension system abuses declared to have been carried on under Tammany, is ready for the State's lawmakers when they convene for the 1934 session.

Aimed, not at those who earn and deserve fair remuneration for years of loyal work, but at the dishonestly and unfairly obtained stipends, the current legislation is modeled after recommendations made a year ago by the Citizens' Budget Commission to the John P. O'Brien administration, but which the Mayor ignored.

It will be promoted by Assemblyman Herbert Brownell Jr. (R.) of Manhattan, who fought for restrictive legislation this year and who saw it pass the Assembly only to be lost in the committee in the upper house. They mark the two single efforts to alter an abused pension system that today saddles the city with an incubus of 12 different funds costing $29,000,000 a year.

The new legislation will have back of it a crystallized public sentiment engendered by the Tammany administration itself in flagrant political manipulation of these funds in its final weeks in power, when it sought all possible means to take care of political favorites out of public office and give handsome gratuities in middle-age to its sinecure holders. Figured on the basis of average salaries received in the last five years, these office holders are all richer today by reason of the mid-depression salary grabs by the James J Walker mayoralty.

This raid on the city treasury was made possible by iniquitous amendments to the original pension laws under the Tammany ægis, and was checked only in the case of Francis X. McQuade, who left the magistracy in 1930 when his extra-judicial activities were exposed by the Seabury inquiry. Court action was brought by the Citizens' Budget Commission against the bestowal of a $6000 pension on Mr. McQuade, to which he had been made eligible by a secret

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Japanese Defense Takes 44 Per Cent Of Entire Budget

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito opened today a Diet session at which are expected to be approved the largest peacetime defense appropriations in Japan's history.

Thousands stood in brilliant sunshine along the route taken by the procession of state from the Palace to the Parliament Building. There the Emperor, reading from a rescript, declared the session open.

The legislative program, drafted by a Cabinet dominated by the Ministers of War and Navy, calls among other things for army and navy appropriations of 938,000,000 yen (about $281,400,000). These appropriations represent 44 per cent of the total for all purposes—2,112,000,000 yen ($633,600,000).

Under the Cabinet's program the army will receive 450,000,000 yen ($135,000,000), and the navy 488,000,000 yen ($146,400,000.) The former is the largest peacetime appropriation for land forces that Japan has ever known, and the latter is just 11,000,000 yen short of the navy's all-time high of 499,000,000 yen in 1921-22.

Despite the size of the appropriations requested for the army and navy, the sum is nearly 400,000,000 yen under that which military leaders originally demanded.

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Things Present

Have you ever observed how "high hat" the conversation is between the acts of a Shakespearean drama? It's always something about "illuminative action," "emotional fidelity," "psychology of climaxes," etc. Never a word such as "I know a little woman who makes the darlingest hats!" etc. Well, read the northeast corner of the Editorial page.

Despite the depression, poorhouses are on the wane. Read the editorial on the subject.

Although, so far as we know, there is no "S. P. C. T." we should be more friendly to trees. There is a helpful article on the subject on the Home Building and Gardening page.

If a youngster glances this way, let this remind him that it might be good business to show his teacher the Progress in Education page article about "No Homework."

Another Parable of Safed the Sage appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page with its Etiquette in Daily Living series, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Facts About the Bible.

Too Many Students?

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Dr. George F. Zook

Commissioner, Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Hull's Appeal Revived Hopes At Montevideo

Pan-Americanism Rises to Renewed Confidence in Conciliatory Action

By Hubert C. Herring

Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—The first eight days of the Seventh Pan-American Conference were marked by the eloquent silence of the Secretary of State of the United States and of his associates. The insistent question which broke into every conversation was: When will Mr Hull speak, and what will he say? At last, on the ninth day, the word was spread that the American delegation had a proposal.

The stage was well set. Keen expectancy was in the air. There was a unanimity of solid respect and liking for the American Secretary true of no other Pan-American conference. The delegates of 19 states were prepared to trust him, no matter how much they might disagree.

The Senate chamber of the Uruguayan legislative palace was crowded. Flood lights were in place. Dozens of cameras and motion picture operators surrounded the rostrum which Mr. Hull mounted. The spare gray figure of the American, the accent which places him indisputably to the south of the Mason and Dixon's line, the simplicity of his dress and manner of speech—all stressed his Anglo-Saxonism in marked contrast to the Latin Americans who surrounded him.

"We are here," he began, "to promote peace, progress, and prosperity . . . the peoples experience distress and suffering without parallel in peace time . . . all nations . . ." It was the right note. He spoke for a people humbled in their pride, a people whose vaunted wealth had vanished as a morning cloud. He spoke to other peoples who had seen the price of their coffee and sugar and tin and copper and nitrates and wheat and cattle sink to the point where no profit was left, where there was no margin for paying debts, where the living conditions of a continent had been brought so low that millions were in dire need.

He expounded the causes which in part explain this distress. He spoke of the artificial restraints which interrupt free exchange—of tariffs, embargoes, quotas. He read the proposal of the United States. It was not a call for definite action, for specific resolutions, but for agreement upon the general direction which the nations propose to take. It was an invitation to the American nations to join in a statement of faith and purpose, not a demand for agreement upon fixed and definite proposals.

There were two parts to this American proposal. In the first place, Mr. Hull invited the American republics to make a realistic and immediate beginning by preparing to negotiate definite bilateral treaties based upon mutual concessions. Ar-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Spanish Cruiser Ordered to Havana

EL FERROL, Spain, Dec. 26 (AP)—It was said in official circles today that the Spanish cruiser Jaime I has received orders to proceed to Havana, Cuba, to protect Spanish interests if necessary. It was said the cruiser would sail shortly.

The recent political disturbances in Cuba, which resulted in several fatalities, caused the Spanish Cabinet last week to consider the Cuban situation.

At that time, it was said in Madrid that Spain might ask the United States to intervene under the Platt Amendment for the protection of Spaniards and Spanish property.

By the Monroe Doctrine, the United States has warned European nations against armed invasions of any American republic.

Cuba Quiet Over Holiday

HAVANA, Dec. 26 (AP)—Politics came back into the forefront of Cuban life again today after a weekend of Christmas quiet. Colonel Batista, chief of staff of the army, was expected to arrive shortly at a decision on a court order to liberate about 400 former army officers held in custody for their part in the National Hotel rebellion.

More Students, But Less Funds In U. S. Schools

Federal Office of Education Issues Report Showing Fewer Teachers

Borrow to Keep Going

Two Pupils More for Each Class in Country Schools, With Arkansas Worst Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—While enrollment in city schools has increased probably 250,000 since 1930, there are about 18,000 fewer teachers.

These schools are running on about $133,000,000 less for current expenses than they did in 1931-32.

There has been an average decrease in city teachers' salaries of about 14 per cent, but in some places the cuts have run as high as 40 and 50 per cent.

These are a few of the disclosures made in a survey, released today by Dr. George F. Zook, Commissioner of the Office of Education on "City Schools and the Economic Question," which brings up to date the Government's record showing increasing difficulties confronting city school systems.

Reductions in current operating budgets for schools average almost 20 per cent since 1931 but in the small cities of the north central, south central, and western states, reductions average 33 per cent between 1931 and the present school year.

The cities have had to borrow money to keep their schools open is shown in an increase of 1.2 per cent in the amount of money devoted to interest payments. Expenses for new school buildings and other capital outlay have dropped considerably.

As a result of budget slashes the school term has been reduced in length in one out of every four cities. Eighty out of 404 cities reporting have reduced or eliminated their kindergartens. Playground activity was curtailed in 85 out of 502 cities while the supply of free textbooks was reduced in 106 cities and new books eliminated altogether in six of the 604 cities which replied.

The average number of pupils per teacher in the country is now 32, compared with the 30 of three years ago. Arkansas city teachers have the largest pupil load in the country with about 45 pupils per teacher.

While the larger cities maintain their subjects of instruction for the most part, elimination and curtailment of art, music, home economics and physical education was common in cities of from 10,000 to 30,000.

CCC Army of 300,000 March Victoriously O'er Forest 'Enemies'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Mr. Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, today reported to President Roosevelt that the 300,000 men in civilian and Indian conservation camps have already done more to insure the safety of the Nation's forests and parks and enhance the value of its standing timber than could have been achieved under normal procedure in 20 years.

The first accounting of stewardship in CCC work showed such tangible results for the first six months' period as a reduction of more than 50 per cent in the annual fire loss in national forests and of 37 per cent in the national parks; construction of 68,000 soil erosion dams and 4299 bridges and the waging of a successful war against rodents, insects and tree destruction causes over areas totaling 6,042,071 acres.

Mr. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, states that the capital value of Indian lands has been increased two dollars for every dollar spent on conservation work in the reservation. Mr. Fechner made it quite clear that he considered intangible results of the CCC work in general equal to, if not of greater importance than, tangible gains.

He took pride in the fact that his 300,000 young forest workers have been transformed in a short six-month period from a disheartened conglomeration of unemployed into a thoroughly efficient army of expert foresters. He quotes his regular experts as saying that large percentages of these unemployed boys "wholly untrained in physical work and completely lacking in previous knowledge of the work being done and the necessary manual labor involved, have in a few short months shown a capacity for doing first rate forestry work which compares favorably with that of local or older men who have spent their lifetime in the forests."

Quebec Women Included In Minimum Wage Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—All female employees in industrial establishments of the Province of Quebec will be placed under the provisions of the Women's Minimum Wage Act. The commission intends to provide a working basis of 48 hours for a number of the industries. Prosecutions are to be entered against several employers who have been found guilty of breaking the Minimum Wage Act. Following this, the commission will act as regards women employed in commercial establishments who, in the main, may be designated as shop girls.

Gives President Data

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

Lewis Douglas

Director of the Budget

Boston Arrests Deal Sharp Blow To Repeal Claims

Drunkenness Figures for Week-End Big Advance Over Those of 1932

Arrests for drunkenness in Boston over the Christmas holidays, almost equaling if not exceeding in number the all-time high for such arrests, administered a sharp blow to the claim that repeal would usher in sobriety or at least spell no increase in intemperance.

It has been variously claimed that the 230 arrests on Christmas Eve represent a record of such arrests for all time, or that they put Christmas, 1933, in second place on the records. What is certain, however, is that intoxication registered a mercurial rise, which has sent reporters scurrying to the records to ascertain if there has been a wetter Christmas.

The police figures of arrests for drunkenness for the 48-hour Christmas holidays in 1933 and 1932 are as follows:

	Boys and men	Women
Christmas Eve (1933)	221	9
Christmas Day (1933)	180	3
Christmas Eve (1932)	169	3
Christmas Day (1932)	139	8

In other words the first Christmas after repeal yielded nearly a 25 per cent larger crop of drunkenness than did 1932, a year when prohibition had been so efficiently sabotaged that it did not dare to show its teeth if it ever had any.

It is a part of the police tradition that a man must be very drunk, expansively and volubly drunk to be arrested, a fact which may hint at the number of persons who were actually drunk in the city. The statistics tell another story and "lay another ghost." The arrest of more women this Christmas than last proves that the curtain has not been dropped over the mannerisms of the "night-club" era as yet.

This spirituous deluge has sent the wets clutching for straws, which they find in the 1932 New Year's holiday which yielded 287 arrests for drunkenness, a comparison, however, that will be more appropriately set against the coming New Year holiday, the first under repeal.

Charges persist that there is a campaign of concealment under way, which obscures or minimizes the actual results of repeal. Little stress, for instance, was placed upon the rôle of alcohol in the epidemic of automobile accidents following repeal. Slippery roads and poor visibility served quite nicely. In view of efforts to "soft-pedal" the negative effects of repeal, the drys attach added significance to the excessive arrests over Christmas.

Observers have commented on the tendency of clerks and proprietors in liquor dispensaries to conceal drunkenness at their counters and to assist drunken patrons to taxis and other safe ways home so they will not run foul of the police and get themselves recorded on behalf of "bigger and better highs."

Byrd Ship Waiting At Edge of Ice Pack

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP, OFF ANTARCTICA, Dec. 26 (AP) (Via Mackay Radio)—The flagship of the second Byrd antarctic expedition was hove to a few miles north of the antarctic ice pack at 10 p. m. Saturday (3 a. m. Sunday, eastern standard time).

She was awaiting orders from Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd to enter the pack and proceed south at the 143d meridian as soon as weather permits.

A dozen enormous icebergs loomed up in the mist, their white cliff faces shining luminously in the gray vapor and the sea booming lazily in the caves worn at their foot.

Commodore Jertsen informed the Admiral it would be dangerous to continue, so the ship waited in latitude 66.20 south and longitude 144 west.

Birmingham Symphony Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Birmingham Civic Symphony Orchestra recently scored a triumph in the first concert of its second season.

The orchestra was conceived and developed last year by Mr. Dorsey Whittington. Its first season was one of such success that it immediately became one of the central interests of civic and cultural groups. In preparation for its second season, the Birmingham Civic Symphony Association was formed.

President Puts In Long Hours On His Message

Works Hard With Douglas on Submitting Policy to New Congress

Wide Scope Promised

Expected He Will Leave Specific Points to Special Notes Later On

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—President Roosevelt rolled up his sleeves today and began work at one of the most crucial, turning-point phases of his Administration: A program for the Seventy-third Congress.

Serious work was started for the first time on his two impending messages: The regular annual declaration on the state of the nation, and the budget message. Both possess transcendent importance this year, and neither has as yet been even sketched. Actual detailed work begins first on the budget message, and today as well as all day tomorrow is reserved for consultations at the White House with Mr. Lewis Douglas, director of the budget.

President Roosevelt's message on the general welfare of the national community is expected to be a broad document, laying most stress on the progress toward recovery which has been made since Congress adjourned in June. The President is not expected to lay down a specific program of work.

Expected on General Lines

Rather, his message is expected to be as general as were his inaugural address of last year and his opening message to the special session of Congress. The White House general staff has its own particular strategy for handling Capitol Hill, and it does not consist of lumping a lot of recommendations together and sending them to Congress in an indigestible mass.

While the message will lay down general lines, all specific requests are to be held for the machine-gun fire of special messages with which Mr. Roosevelt bombards Congress. At the last session he achieved three objectives by such messages: (1) He struck while the iron was hot in each instance, impressing Congress with the emergency necessity of each bill. (2) He kept his program concealed, out of reach of criticism, until every item of it was ready for intensive pressure. (3) He maintained a steady stream of front-page publicity with special messages, greatly to the advantage of the Administration in general. The opposition never did catch its breath.

This strategy is to be duplicated this session. The only deviation is that the annual message must give an account of the President's stewardship which will be of overwhelming importance to the country in scrutinizing the past and future of the currency problem, national planning under the NRA, the far-flung relief programs, and the evolution of farm aid. Such a message is by its nature somewhat on the defensive, and is fair mark for Congressional sharpshooting.

Some Specific Needs

On the President's behalf, it was stated today at the White House that he had not considered whether to deliver his message in person—like recent precedents—or send it for reading by the House clerk, as was long-established practice. Opinion leans here toward the latter course. Meanwhile the legislative calendar is replete with important measures having administration backing. Some of them require action soon and imperatively. These are:

Extension of the RFC, which would otherwise come to an end on Jan. 22. This Hoover instrument has become the right-hand prop of the Roosevelt régime. Extension would be on the lending side, for two or three years.

Provision of funds to continue the CWA beyond Feb. 15 until the advent of spring in the North.

Similar action toward the CCC, which goes only until April 1.

A deficiency appropriation to provide for the Moscow Embassy. State Department funds are low and Congress must be appealed to, which gives an opportunity to open the recognition question, though Congress is not expected to upset the President's action by tying the purse strings.

Validating Gold Policy

Validation of the President's gold-buying policy by act of Congress. If the White House so decides, the Thomas bill may be the chosen vehicle providing also for a fund to indulge in foreign gold buying. These steps are problematical but an act making unchallengeable what has been done is needed.

New taxation centering around levies on legal liquor, and tightened income tax laws. The first is particularly necessary in a hurry.

Beyond this list of urgent legislative jobs, which is not exhaustive, there are many important tasks to carry out definite Administration commitments:

Regulation of stock and commodity exchanges, growing out of lessons learned in Senate investigations, as well as from independent administration plans.

Further banking legislation arising from first results of the deposit insurance law, and including also broader reform.

Overhaul of the securities law,

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New Hampshire Farm Folks Change from Corn to Crafts

League of Arts and Crafts Puts 1500 Persons in Way of Earning Independent Living and to Exercise Latent Talents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire ingenuity, which for centuries has hammered out economic success amid granite and tall timber, today is battling against unemployment and wasted leisure.

Armed with a depression-born expedient, the State is winning the struggle. The expedient is the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, now speeding 1500 persons back to economic independence through a revival of home industries.

In 1931 the State faced a difficult problem. Farm returns were decreasing. Unemployment was becoming a heavy burden. New earning reservoirs were needed to supplement decreased incomes.

Gov. John G. Winant appointed a commission to develop new sources of business for the people. And the commission went to the old guild system, the economic backbone of England and America in the eighteenth century for a plan. Thus the league was formed on the basic idea of the old guild—home industry—and New Hampshire became the first State to sponsor an arts and crafts movement. Mr. Frank A. Staples became the director.

League's Doors Open to All

The league's doors to economic help are open to all. Poor persons, who need help more than anyone else, are discovered and made welcome. Even if they are unable to pay the 25 cents-a-year dues, they are voted in and made full members.

The member undergoes practically no expense in his work, except for materials. Instruction is provided under the Smith Hughes Vocational Education Fund, which meets the salaries and expenses of education. The workers are taught how to turn out artistic, high-quality merchandise. Into the craftsman is drilled the necessity of using high-grade materials upon which to do fine work.

The instructors travel from town to town helping the members. Through this method fine craftsmen of typical New Hampshire products are being developed. The skilled fingers of the workers are turning out such articles as—baskets, chairs, pictures, knitted goods, handkerchiefs, baby clothes and other needle work. In addition, birdhouses, ship models, andirons and other fireplace equipment, hooked rugs, dolls, toys, pewter ware and other household articles are flowing from home workshops to the league's 20 stores.

Do Excellent Business

Located throughout New Hampshire, these stores, with two other private concerns, did between $15,000 and $20,000 business this year. With the exception of two, all the league shops made profits. The other two broke even.

Regular merchants are backing the league stores 100 per cent since they do not find them competitive. The handicraft articles, being of high quality hand work, are somewhat more expensive than the machine-made products sold in the regular shops and persons who buy the hand-made articles will not purchase machine goods.

Through these stores, the league is self-supporting. Members living in the vicinity man the shops. In addition, to meet other expenses, the organization retains a commission from members for all articles sold. The commission is 10 per cent if the workers help in the shops. Otherwise it is 20 per cent. The rest of the purchase price goes directly to the maker.

Most of the work is done at home, where the fireside atmosphere lends a real New Hampshire touch to the products. However, regular workshops are maintained at Andover and Sandwich. The craftsmen choose their own art or craft and work out their own designs.

Provide Against Surplus

To prevent the market from being glutted with one type of article, the league maintains a private "patent" system. Having produced some particularly fine and salable article, a member may register it with the league. No other member then may copy it. To pass the registration, the article must be of high quality and an asset to New Hampshire.

Work in the New Hampshire "guild" helps to bridge the long winter months, when there is little to do on the farms. Thus most of the work done by farmer-members is completed in the winter, when the demand is small, and sold in the summer when the demand skyrockets.

After finishing the article, the artisan sets the price and marks his product with the distinctive label of his local "guild." This organization sends the work of its members to the clearing house at Concord, which distributes articles to the best selling points.

The skill of New Hampshire's modern artisans is shown clearly by the order from a summer resident of New Hampshire to furnish her New York apartment completely with New Hampshire hand-made furniture. The beautiful workmanship was a delight to the owner. In another case a New Hampshire summer home was completely furnished by league workers.

Has Real Social Value

The values of the organization already are manifest. Socially it brings together the members at monthly and annual meetings. Leisure time, otherwise wasted, is utilized. Development of New Hampshire resources is fostered. Sheep-growing is encouraged to provide material for woolen products.

Through the league, obsolete businesses have entered new channels. The blacksmith, for example, driven to economic doldrums by the automobile, has turned to pounding out artistic wrought iron work, rather than horseshoes.

New Hampshire is ideally situated for such an organization. Summer brings a flood of high type summer visitors to the home of the White Mountains. These persons are interested always in obtaining unusual and high quality handicraft to beautify their homes.

The success of New Hampshire's now permanent experiment has attracted the attention of several other states. New York has followed New Hampshire into a state-sponsored handicraft "guild." Others are thinking seriously of doing the same to make more secure the economic position of their citizens.

Under the New Hampshire system many persons are becoming less dependent upon uncertain industry for their living than in the past. Farmers, in some cases, are seeing more actual money through craft work than they have seen for many years.

Mr. Constantine A. Belash, director of the Fellowcrafters, Inc., a private handicraft organization doing similar work in Boston, is highly impressed with the New Hampshire work, so much so that he hopes it will be adopted throughout the United States.

A chain store system of handicraft shops, into which craftsmen could feed their products, would aid greatly toward relieving the unemployment problem, Mr. Belash feels. Some new field, such as this, must be developed, if the problem of "no work" is to be solved definitely.

Such an organization as the Fellowcrafters could supply the trained teachers, Mr. Belash said. It could conduct a constant research in ideas and markets. Thus the shops and workers could keep abreast of the changing demands.

In the meantime, New Hampshire's guild work is progressing rapidly. It is contributing to the Granite State's fight to bar want from all its doors.

They Prove Quite as 'Handy' as Their Grandparents

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Handmade Goods Reassert Themselves

Upper Left—Member of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts Cutting Out a Jig-Saw Puzzle. Upper Right—Girl Weaver Shows a Rug in the Making on a Hand Loom. Upper Inset—Sample of Sign to Designate Homes of New Hampshire Artisans. Bottom—Typical Corner in One of League's 22 Shops.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French lithographs; modern illustrated books. Selected prints and recent accessions. Water colors by Blake.

Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; musical 2:45; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Japanese scroll paintings of eight to eighteenth centuries and Etruscan art, through Dec. 31. Also early German and Italian prints.

Germanic Museum—General exhibitions of Teutonic art, paintings and sculpture by American-Scandinavian Artists Association.

Goodman-Walker Galleries—First annual exhibition by the Woodcut Society. Through December.

Holman's Print Shop—General exhibition.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by John C. E. Taylor and John Whorf. Through Jan. 6.

Junior League Gallery—Exhibition of sculpture and charcoal figure drawings by George Demetrios. Through Dec. 30.

Boston Athenæum—Etchings by Whistler and Seymour Hayden. Through Dec. 31.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibitions—A collection of Medici prints; a group of Professor Cizek's prints; American Christmas tree; Christmas fireplace and wreaths, candelabra, silhouettes and evergreens; early Christmas cards; foreign Christmas customs; foreign toys and games.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc.—Exhibition and sale of etchings and engravings by Rembrandt, Canaletto, Durer, Schongauer, Leyden, Legros, Zorn, Whistler, Cameron, Bone, McBey, Benson, Heintzelman, Austin. Through December.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Boston City Club—Japanese prints in the Wilmot R. Evans collection. Through Jan. 2.

Children's Art Center—Paintings of religious subjects lent by Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Eleanor Motley, and the Museum of Fine Arts. Through Dec. 31.

Guild of Boston Artists—General members exhibition.

Twentieth Century Club—Portraits by Elizabeth V. Watson. Through month of December.

Copley Society—Exhibition of water colors by Maud A. Smith. Through Dec. 29.

Doubling of Maine's Power Held Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Dec. 26—Even recognized engineers are unable to agree on the ultimate capacity of so-called white coal, available in harnessing the river and streams of Maine. Certainly the present developed figure of 66,000-horsepower can be doubled once capital is encouraged and sectional feeling is broken down. Wyman Dam at Bingham, built at a cost of $10,000,000 and furnishing 100,000 electric horsepower, can be duplicated and other smaller sites converted.

For the intelligent application of this hydroelectric power to industry, careful planning and large investments are required. Once this is undertaken, the power necessarily will run far ahead of the near-term commands of the home market. A temporary diversion of this into other markets appears logical in the years to come.

Geographically, Maine is situated at the northeast corner of the country and partly handicapped in dealing directly in the leading markets of the East and Middle West. More than 60 per cent of its boundary lines impinge on territory unsuited for the every-day needs of commerce and trade.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow tonight and Wednesday, possibly snow or rain on the coast south of Boston tonight; colder in the lower 20's late Wednesday; moderate to fresh northeast to northwest winds.

Storm Warning: Northeast storm warnings ordered Sandy Hook, N. J., to Eastport, Maine. Disturbance central over eastern North Carolina will move northeastward with increasing intensity and cause strong northeast winds this afternoon and tonight Sandy Hook to Nantucket and strong northeast winds tonight north of Nantucket.

Maine: Snow tonight and Wednesday, colder on south coast Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Wednesday, colder in south portion Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Snow or rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; slightly colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Snow in interior and snow or rain on coast tonight, and probably Wednesday morning; slightly colder Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast winds this afternoon, diminishing somewhat tonight and shifting to strong northwest on Wednesday over south portion, and increasing northeast winds this afternoon becoming strong tonight and over north portion. Weather overcast with snow or rain tonight and over central and north portion Wednesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week

North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow or rain over north and rains over south portion at beginning of week, and again about Thursday. Much colder Monday night or Tuesday; temperatures moderating slowly Wednesday night or Thursday; colder again Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:23 p. m., Wednesday 7:42 a. m. Height of tides 7.8 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

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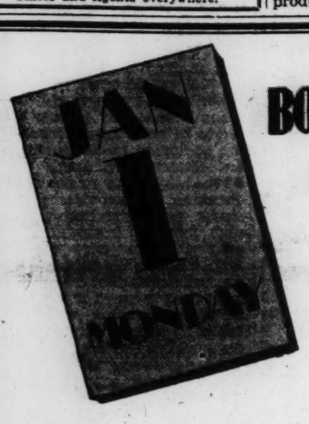

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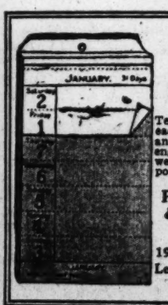

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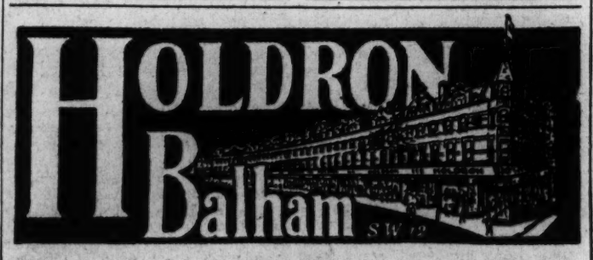

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Metric System Nearer Adoption, Upholders Insist

Many Major Business Groups Back Association Meeting in Boston

The supplanting of the standard American system of weights and measures by the international metric system is bound to eventuate, stated Mr. Howard Richards, secretary of the Metric Association, here today.

This association, which meets at Harvard University tomorrow in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is conducting a drive for the adoption by the United States of the metric system, which has experienced periodic revivals of interest since John Quincy Adams studied the advisability of replacing the pound, the quart and the inch with the gram, the liter and the centimeter.

About this seemingly dry-as-dust issue, there is real drama and conflict. The supporters of the metric system, who are for the most part students, educators, chemists and engineers, carry on an unremitting campaign for the meter and the gram. The opponents, who are for the most part industrialists with a financial stake in the retention of the old system, have their own organizations that combat any effort to change the standard weights and measures.

Mr. Richards declared that the metric system is almost the international language of weights and measures, that retention of the old system necessitates cumbersome conversions from pounds to grams and quarts to liters. He spoke of the wasted intellectual effort represented by the incongruity of teaching the metric system in the schools only to have it scrapped in the workaday world. He stressed the waste of time entailed in reducing fractional English weights and measures in reports and statistics to tabular form. Chemists, physicians and other professional men have used and supported the metric system for many years.

Enough major business groups have indorsed the metric system to assure it considerable support whenever it makes its next almost perennial appearance in Congress. Only the United States and the British Commonwealth are not on the metric basis, with the result that these nations must use two systems in world trade, necessitating expense and complications.

The opposing view was taken by Mr. Samuel S. Dale, former editor of the Textile World and student of weights and measures. Admitting the technical soundness of the metric system, he declared its adoption would require people to learn an entirely new language, so accustomed are they to speaking in terms of pounds, quarts and ounces.

Among the speakers at the Metric Association's meeting tomorrow are: Mr. Arthur E. Kennelly, president of the association; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president of the Druggist's Supply Corporation; Mr Howard Richards, secretary of the association and Prof. C. L. Dawes of Harvard University.

The meeting is scheduled for Pierce Hall, Harvard University.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Daughter of the	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy Sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Regimentalists	popular	Phil Regan, songs
5:30	The Singing Lady	"Music Makers"	All-American Boy	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	CBS dance music	Dance music
6:00	Hill billy music	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	NBC dance music	records; talks	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Report; sports	News; soloist	Merry-Go-Round	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Cheerio's Mosaic	Local dance music	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	People's Symphony	Myrt and Marge	Aeports; news
7:15	"Individual Rights	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Music; speaker
7:30	and the NRA."	Lum and Abner	James Roosevelt	Dell Campo, songs
7:45	Tessie the Typist	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	Columbians Orch	Emerald Orchestra
8:15	mystery drama	Crumit; orchestra	Edwin C. Hill	Master of Mystery,
8:30	NBC talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch
8:45	"Trade and Mark"	his orchestra	Fray-Braggiotti	Rhythm Twins
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance program
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	The Town Crier	Le Paradis Band
9:30	"The Witch of Endor,"	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Kostelanetz Orch-	Organ recital
9:45	dramatic sketch	Voorhees's Orch.	estra; soloists	Reports; news
10:00	Billy Lossez and his	Cruise of the Seth	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	Casa Loma Or-
10:15	orchestra	Parker; sketch	Sevitzky Orch.	chestra; soloists
10:30	Buccaneers Quartet	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk	News Service
10:45	News flashes	Robert Simmons	Reports; news	Evan Evans; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Rines Orchestra	NBC dance music	his orchestra	Gertrude Niesen
11:30	Meyer Davis and his	Paul Whiteman	Isham Jones and	Sign off
11:45	orchestra	and his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WNAC, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stanndard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WAAB, Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," Philadelphia Orchestra.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music": narrator; soloist; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, La Forge-Berumen Musicale: artist student recital.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics": orchestral.
4:15 Frances White, vaudeville star; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christiaan Kriens, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music concert.

Dinner and After

8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; chorus; orchestr.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch with Lewis E. Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, Troubadours Orchestra; Kay Francis, guest soloist.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; Renard's Orchestr
9:15 WAAB, "Progress of NRA program," Donald Richberg, Faneuil Hall.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchserta; Phil Duey, baritone.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
10:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum: speaker program from Washington.

Armenian Archbishop Slain

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Police said today that members of the alleged revolutionary order of Tashnag, impelled by a desire for the restoration of the Republic of Armenia, drew lots to choose the assassins who fatally stabbed Archbishop Leon Tourian.

The Archbishop's assassins struck him down Sunday as he paced up the aisle of the Holy Cross Armenian Church clad in the full vestments of his office and leading the church processional. Police, who had five men under arrest today after combing the Armenian quarter of the city, said the killers apparently hoped to bring their protests against Soviet politics more strongly to the fore by the assassination.

Maine Paves Way For National Park As Relief Project

Project Involves $2,000,000 for Land Purchases and Jobs for 1000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 26—The probability that $2,000,000 will be spent in Maine for the purchase of land and that 1000 men will be given employment for a year, starting the middle of next summer, results from the recent legislative act allowing the United States Government to purchase land in Maine for establishment of a national forest.

Gov. Louis J. Brann has discussed the project with President Roosevelt and been assured that $2,000,000 has already been ear-marked in Washington for the Maine tract. Although the enabling act does not become law until March, it is highly probable that surveys and arrangements may be started before then so that work may start as soon as possible as a relief measure.

The bill was fought bitterly by some owners of timber lands and pulp growth. The Judiciary Committee was unanimously opposed. Representative Gail Laughlin of Portland introduced it in the House with several amendments, however, where it was supported by Republicans and Democratic leaders, and finally enacted.

The condemnation clause of the original bill has been omitted, which means that the Federal Government can purchase only such lands as owners wish to sell, and those lands at the owner's price. Other amendments give Maine all hydraulic power rights and all hunting and fishing jurisdiction.

The act to establish a national forest in Maine under the United States National Forest Act of 1891 was pushed through at this time as an immediate measure to bring large sums into the State for purchase of land and to increase employment. It will make Maine the thirty-first state to have a national forest park. Its location will depend largely upon government surveys and the availability of land. The Grand Lakes section of Washington County has been widely discussed as a probable location.

The bill was proposed by the Forestry Department and strongly supported by Governor Brann, who set a precedent by appearing at the committee hearing on its behalf. Despite the bad start which it was given by the Judiciary Committee, the bill, with three amendments, was given its final enactment by a vote of 84 to 20 in the House and 16 to 14 in the Senate. As an employment measure, the project is expected to be a boon to forestry graduates of the University of Maine. Using federal funds, the Government will hire Maine men.

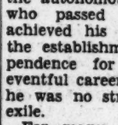
Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). Guy Bates Post in this Molnar comedy adapted in characteristic style by P. G. Wodehouse. Others in the cast include Harry Mestayer, who appeared in the play here in 1927 with Holbrook Blinn, and Dwight Frye, who played here this fall in "Inspector Charlie Chan." 8:15.

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Mellow musical romance of England and Vienna. The Only one of Noel Coward's full-length musical productions to be presented in America. Allan Jones, Margaret Carlisle and a company of 75. 8:15.

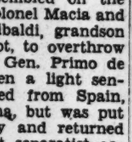


Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Toronto. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Alice in Wonderland." Lewis Carroll's famous characters played by some of the screen's best-known stars. Also Joe E. Brown in "Son of a Sailor." Paramount at 9:15, 11:58 a. m.; 2:41, 5:24, 8:27. Fenway at 12:55, 3:34, 6:13, 8:52.



BOSTON—Ben Bernie and his orchestra include an amusing version of "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" in their stage program. The screen feature deals with the "Son of Kong"—a more fearsome beast than the wolf in question. 10:18 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:30, 10:45.

METROPOLITAN—"The House on 56th Street." 11 a. m., 1:53, 4:44, 7:36, 10:28.

KEITH'S—John Barrymore in "Counsellor at Law," by Elmer Rice, with Doris Kenyon and Bebe Daniels. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—"Going Hollywood," with Bing Crosby and Marion Davies. "Our Gang" comedy. "Silly Symphony" cartoon. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

UPTOWN—"Only Yesterday." Excellent acting by Margaret Sullavan in this well-directed film. John Boles also in cast. Co-feature is "The World Changes," with Paul Muni. 2:30, 6, 9:25.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "American Paintings" described, explained and illustrated by Miss Maginnis as she conducts group of interested students to appropriate corridors and galleries. 11 a. m.

EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE—Women's division opens two-day meeting in Copley-Plaza at 11:30 a. m.

Col. Francisco Macia

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 26 (AP)—Col. Francisco Macia, President of the autonomous state of Catalonia, who passed on yesterday, had achieved his highest ambitions in the establishment of partial independence for Catalonia after an eventful career of struggle in which he was no stranger to prison and exile.

For many years Colonel Macia battled for home rule for his state. In 1926 he was arrested by French police, who charged that men and guns had been assembled on the French border by Colonel Macia and Capt. Ricciotti Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian patriot, to overthrow the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera. He was given a light sentence. Being expelled from Spain, he went to Argentina, but was put out of that country and returned to Brussels to direct separatist activities from there.

His expulsion lifted, he returned to Barcelona in 1931, and when the monarchy tottered, took possession of Barcelona and proclaimed a republic. He was elected President in 1932, shortly after the new Spanish republic approved his plan for Catalonia's autonomy, subject to certain control of the republic.

Theaters

"Bitter Sweet"

Shubert Theater—Messers. Shubert present Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet." Beginning Dec. 25, 1933:

According to the historical records, the same Mr. Noel Coward wrote "Cavalcade" and "Private Lives," "Bitter Sweet" and "Design for Living." Obviously, this Mr. Noel Coward is an up-and-a'coming, a keep-'em-a'humming, exceedingly clever young man. Is he not too clever, too facile? He would profit perhaps by a little self-criticism. He wrote "Bitter Sweet" with malice aforethought, to show that he could do a sentimental piece and make a success of it. He did it. He even succeeded in being no cleverer than the usual musical comedy book. And he wrote music indistinguishable from that of any musical piece of the kind. If you like sweet, sentimental, romantic musicals, you should like this one. A large audience registered approval of it last night.

The present production is by a touring company. The roster includes such familiar names as those of Miss Margaret Carlisle, Mr. Allan Jones, Miss Berna Deane and Mr. Leonard Ceeley. But for this unregenerate spectator, the show came to life only with the tap-dancing of Mr. Harry K. Morton as Fritz the Waiter—which of course had nothing whatever to do with the business in hand. Query: Why can't the music and the singing and the acting in musical pieces be as good as the dancing?

L. A. S.

Lexington Blocks Tavern

Lexington voted for hard liquor yesterday by a plurality of seven votes. In a special election, 624 votes were cast in favor of selling hard liquor, and 617 were opposed. Taverns were voted out by a margin of two to one, while on the question of beer and wine sales the vote stood yes, 668; no, 549. The decisions were made by about 25 per cent of the registered voters.

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Useful Shirt in attractive material of Silken texture—washable—can be worn in or outside of skirt. Colours: Beige, Ivory, Yellow, Blue and soft Red with fine black checkings. Size: Woms. and O.S. Sale Price 21/9

Top Left

Becoming jumper in fine lace stitch wool. Scarf striped with deeper tone. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 bust. Colours, Beige, Grey, Fawn and Soft Rose.

Sale Price 14/9

House Suit in fine wool—the jumper-Cardigan with adjustable neck. Skirt well cut on elastic petersham. Colours: Lido, Nigger, Navy, Black, Camel, Green and Raisin. Sale Price 45/9

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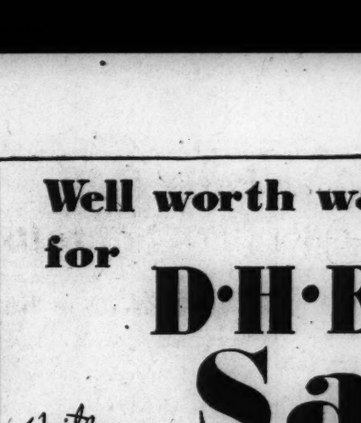

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GILES: It looks a fine manly sort of coat to me. But any coat of mine has got to stand up to a lot more hard wear than most townsmen would give it. Rough work round the rick-yard, a forenoon on the tractor, or maybe, a day's shooting . . . and it's not got to cost a tip-top Town price, either.

CLARKE: Feel this—thick fleecy cloth—close weave so it doesn't get out of shape—and good big pockets. And you talk about wear—I've had this for two seasons and you thought it was a new coat!

GILES: Ah! They'll do a lot of business amongst you smart townspeople, but that pattern wouldn't do for me. Nor that cut—I must have something that's fairly simple and plain, so it won't show the dirt, and won't have to be kept on a hanger.

CLARKE: They've got what you want, I'll guarantee—got what any reasonable man could possibly want. Hundreds of patterns—and plenty of your quiet ones at either 35/-, 50/- or 75/-. And if you don't want to wait to have it made, you can get any style you want ready-made. You're bound to get a good fit, because they've got each of their cloths made up in all sizes and styles.

GILES: Well, I'm glad I've met you. I reckon this chat's going to save me some money.

CLARKE: And you'll find The Fifty Shilling Tailors go out of their way to satisfy everybody. They'll give you any little extras you want without fuss or extra charge.

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35 Piccadilly W1
Acton—169-169a High Street
Balham—61 High Road
Clapham Junction SW11—2-4 St. John's Road
Croydon—114 North End
71 North End 75-77 Church St
Deptford SE8—177-9 High St
Ealing W5—New Broadway, Uxbridge Road
East Ham E6—104-6 High Street North
Fulham SW—322-4 North End Road
Hackney E9—408 Mare Street
Hammersmith—107 King St
Holloway N7—82 Seven Sisters Road
Islington—15-17 High Street
Ilford (Essex)—92 High Road
Kilburn NW6—122-4-6 High Rd
Kingston—70-71 Clarence Street
Lewisham SE13—194 High St
Peckham SE15—54 Rye Lane
Richmond (Surrey)—Dome Buildings, The Square
Romford—5 South Street
Stratford E—30 Broadway
Streatham SW16—97-99 High Road
Tooting SW17—16-20 High St
Tottenham N17—480 High Rd
Walthamstow E—39-41 High Street
Wimbledon—58 The Broadway
Wood Green N—33 High Road
Woolwich—32-34 Hare Street

MIDLANDS
Birmingham—84-5 High St
147 New St
Burton-on-Trent—9 Station Street
Cambridge—32-33 Petty Cury
Chesterfield—14-16 Burlington Street
Coventry—25-6 Smithford St
Derby—14-16 St. Peter's St
Hanley—2 Piccadilly
3 Piccadilly
Hereford—3a St. Peter's St
22 High Town
Kettering—29 Gold Street
Leicester—1a Haymarket
8 Silver Street
Lincoln—274 High Street
Mansfield—8 West Gate
Newark-on-Trent—14 Stodman Street
Newcastle (Staffs)—41 Ironmarket
Northampton—32 Gold St
22 Market Sq, 27 Gold St
Nottingham—8-9 Beastmarket Hill
30 Clumber Street
7 Exchange Walk
Peterborough—44 Bridge St
Shrewsbury—35 Pride Hill
Stoke-on-Trent—35 Church Street
Walsall—34-6 Park Street
West Bromwich—193 High St
Wolverhampton—16-11 Dudley Street
Worcester—25 The Cross

YORKSHIRE
Barnsley—12 Cheapside
Bradford—10 Manchester Rd
26 Kirkgate
Castleford—21 Carlton Street
Doncaster—34 St. Sepulchregate
14 St. Sepulchregate
Halifax—2-4 Commercial St
Huddersfield—17 King Street
45 New Street
Hull—13-14 Whitefriargate
32 King Edward Street
Keighley—44-6 Low Street
Leeds—53-55 Vicar Lane
155 Briggate, 40/41 Briggate
Pontefract—35 Market Place
Rotherham—19 High Street
Scarborough—2 Westboro'
Sheffield—96/102 The Moor
1 Haymarket
Wakefield—12 Bull Ring
2-4 Jackson's Arcade
York—26-7 Parliament Street
9 Low Ousegate

LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
Accrington—24 Blackburn Rd
93 Blackburn Rd
Barrow-in-Furness—182 Dalton Road
Blackburn—26 Darwen Street
29 King William Street
Bolton—64-66 Deansgate
Burnley—85a St. James Street
Barry—54 Fleet Street
Carlisle—58 English Street
Chester—5 Foregate Street
Leigh—13 Bradshawgate
Liverpool—13 Lord Street
45 London Road
53-59 Ranelagh Street
73 London Road
Manchester—22-24 Oldham St. 55 Market St
42-44 Oldham St
Oldham—107 Yorkshire St
66 Yorkshire St
Preston—24 Fishergate
17 Friargate
29 Church Street
Rochdale—45 Yorkshire St
St. Helens—18 Ormskirk St
9 Church Street
Salford—250 Regent Road
Southport—21 Eastbank St
Stockport—111 Princes St
Whitehaven—7a King Street
Wigan—18 Wallgate

EAST COAST
Chelmsford—39 High Street
Colchester—32 High Street
18-20 Long Wyre St
Great Yarmouth—23-24 Broad Row
Grimsby—6 Freeman Street
Ipswich—35 Westgate Street
12-14 Westgate St
King's Lynn—110 High Street
Norwich—1 Haymarket
16 White Lion St
Scunthorpe—133 High Street

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
Ashington—33 Station Road
Bishop Auckland—Newgate End
Blyth—14 Waterloo Road
Consett—Middle Street
Crook—11 Hope Street
Darlington—7 Prebend Row
54 Northgate
Jarrow-on-Tyne—69 Ormonde Street
Newcastle—30 Bigg Market
34 Blackett Street
North Shields—5 Saville St
22-23 Saville St. West
South Shields—371 King St
71 King St
Sunderland—3-4 Fawcett St
West Hartlepool—31 Lynn St
West Stanley—Front Street

WALES and WEST COAST
Aberavon—1 Water Street
Aberdare—6 Canon Street
Cardiff—24 Queen Street
139 Queen Street
Ebbw Vale—Bethcar Street
Maesteg—129 Commercial St
Mountain Ash—Oxford St corner of Darran Road
Newport—19 High Street
172 Commercial St
Pontypridd—67 Taff Street
Swansea—23 High Street
3 Oxford Street
Tonypandy—109a Dunraven Street

SOUTHERN COUNTIES
Bath—30 Westgate Street
Bournemouth—1 Commercial Rd
Brighton—32-33 Western Rd
Bristol—42 Castle Street
5-6 Castle Street
Exeter—73 High St, 92 Fore St
Gloucester—27-9 Northgate Street
High Wycombe—7-8 Queens Square
Reading—84 Broad Street
Plymouth—2-3 Union Street
21 Old Town St 86 Old Town
Portsmouth—[illegible]St
187-9 Commercial Rd
Southampton—26 East St
99 East St
Swindon—90 Regent Street
77 Regent Street

SCOTLAND
Aberdeen—3-5 St Nicholas St
64 St Nicholas St
Ayr—224 High Street
Coatbridge—98 Main Street
Dundee—40 Murraygate
65 Murraygate
Dunfermline—48 High Street
Edinburgh—21 Princes Street
39-41 South Bridge
Glasgow—21-7 Argyle Street
130 Sauchiehall St
81 Union St, 154-6 Argyle St
Govan (Glasgow SW)—13-15 Burleigh Street
Greenock—36-38 Hamilton St
32 Hamilton St
Hamilton—45 Quarry Street
Kilmarnock—41 King Street
Leith—147 Kirkgate
Motherwell—104 Brandon St
Paisley—30 High Street
Partick (Glasgow)—354 Dumbarton Road

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FOR PATTERNS write to LONDON 110-111 STRAND W.C.2

Helen L. Grawn In Third Round Without Play

Opponent Defaults—Virginia Hollinger Wins First Round Tennis Match

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 26—The twelfth renewal of the United States girls' indoor tennis championship got under way on the Longwood Covered Courts here this morning with a field of 28 players entered for the 1934 title. The girls were forced to play under lights due to the snow and storm.

Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., the defending champion, reached the third round without lifting a racquet, due to a bye in the first round and a default in the second. Miss Grawn is seeded first and Millicent Hirsh of New York is second. The third and fourth seeded players are Louise Harding of Brookline and Sylvia Hatch of Winchester, respectively. Miss Hirsch advanced through a default, Miss Harding won her match from Dorothy Klieb of Winchester, Mass., in love sets, while Miss Hatch did not play in the early matches.

Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, who is the Northern Ohio girl champion, Ohio Valley junior titleholder, and Tri-State High School champion, won her opening match from Gretchen Cleaves of Winchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Other winners this morning were Ruth Bernard of Winchester, Louise Hedlund of Watertown and Alice Crawford of Randolph. Miss Hedlund had a real battle on her hands to defeat Catherine Gilbert of Winchester, 4—6, 6—1, 10—8.

New Yorkers entered in this tournament beside Miss Hirsh are Lois Kempe and Helen Bernhard. Maritte Arquimbau of Stamford Conn., drew a first round bye. The summary:

United States Girls' Indoor Tennis Championships—First Round

Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Gretchen Cleaves, Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Louise Harding, Brookline, Mass., defeated Catherine Gilbert, Winchester, Mass., 4—6, 6—1, 10—8.

Alice Crawford, Randolph, Mass., defeated Dorothy Klieb, Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Ruth Bernnard, Winchester, Mass., defeated Betty Albers, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Louise Hedlund, Watertown, Mass., defeated Virginia McWain, Wellesley, Mass., 6—4, 6—2.

Millicent Hirsh, New York, won from Madeline Cushman, Winchester, Mass., by default.

Second Round

Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., won from Janet Oser, Dorchester, Mass., by default.

Northwestern League Positions Unchanged

Northwestern Professional Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Calgary	6	2	2	32	18	14
Portland	4	1	4	25	21	9
Vancouver	4	0	3	19	20	8
Seattle	3	1	4	16	20	7
Edmonton	2	2	6	22	35	6

Result Dec. 16

Calgary 4, Edmonton 2.

Result Dec. 18

Vancouver 5, Portland 3.

Result Dec. 21

Seattle 2, Portland 1.

Result Dec. 22

Portland 4, Seattle 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Dec. 26—Hockey skirmishes along the Northwestern Hockey League front were confined mostly to coast cities during the past week, with Portland and Seattle figuring in most of the games. Calgary Tigers continued to hold fast to their first-place position with Portland continuing in second place.

The parade of victories continued for Calgary Tigers on Dec. 16 with the Edmonton Eskimos victims of a 4-to-2 score in a fast encounter played before Calgary fans. Dutch Gainor again excelled in his team's triumph with a goal and an assist. Sutherland equaled Gainor's efforts as top scorer. Gagne and Townsend scored for the losers. Dr. Gordon Leitch, president of the league, witnessed the game and was impressed with the caliber of play.

Vancouver Lions took third place in the league standing when they defeated Portland, 5 to 3, on Dec. 18 at Vancouver. Johnny Clarke's goalkeeping, the playmaking of McAdam with three assists, and the goal-scoring of Mason and Clint Smith caused the Buckaroos' downfall.

A powerful defense aided largely in giving Seattle a 2-to-1 victory over Portland on Dec. 21 at Seattle. Tony Hemmerling and Powley were the Hawk snipers while Leacock saved the losers from a shutout. Portland reversed the count against Seattle on Dec. 22 when it turned back the Sea Hawks, 4 to 2. Seattle players were forced to battle snowslides and cold before reaching Portland 15 minutes before game time.

Quebec and Providence Are Week-End Victors

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	8	1	5	37	29	17
Boston	7	0	5	36	33	14
Providence	6	2	4	22	22	12
New Haven	4	2	8	22	31	10
Philadelphia	4	1	7	26	28	9

Result Dec. 24

Quebec 3, New Haven 1.

Result Dec. 25

Providence 3, Boston 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26—After playing evenly during the first period and each scoring a goal, the Quebec Beavers tallied twice in the second session to triumph against the New Haven Eagles here Sunday night, 3 to 1. By the victory the Beavers strengthened their hold on first place. The summary:

Quebec		New Haven
H. Wilson, Runge, Lowrey	lw	Dunning, Wood, Carleton
Ward, Lowrey, Blake	c	Carson, Perkins, Chouinard
Toupin, McIntyre, Phillips	rw	A. Wilson, Maracle, Kinsella
Wilcox, Frew	ld	rd, R. McCully, McBride
Molyneaux, Frew	rd	ld, J. McCully, McBride
Smith	g	Moore

Score—Quebec 3, New Haven 1. Goals—Toupin 2, Lowrey for Quebec; Maracle for New Haven. Assists—Lowrey 2, McIntyre for Quebec; Perkins for New Haven. Officials—A. G. Smith and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26—Scoring two goals in the first period and another in the third while holding the Boston Cubs scoreless, gave Providence a 3-to-0 victory here last night and a tie with the Cubs for second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. There were 14 penalties called including a 10-minute penalty to Frank Jerwa. The summary:

Providence		Boston
Harrington, Hart	lw	
Murray, Gaudreault, Alexandre	rw	Buckles, Fillmore, Cunningham
Giroux, Rivers, Taylor	c	O'Neil, F. Jerwa, Weir
Nichols, Trapp	ld	rd, Davie, Mulligan
Byrne	g	Lesieur, McVicar, Jackson

Score—Providence 3, Boston 0. Goals—Murray, Rivers, Gaudreault for Providence. Assists—Giroux, Nichols, Rivers for Providence. Officials—W. J. Cleary and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

International Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	PC
Buffalo	7	5	4	42	31	19
Syracuse	8	1	6	43	29	17
Detroit	7	2	7	30	40	16
Cleveland	7	1	7	40	41	15
Windsor	7	0	8	32	35	14
London	5	1	9	24	35	11

Result Dec. 23

Cleveland 4, Detroit 2.

Result Dec. 25

Buffalo 4, Syracuse 4 (overtime).

Buffalo Bisons Remain Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 26—Buffalo Bisons remained leaders in the International Hockey League here last night by holding Syracuse Stars to a 4-to-4 overtime tie. A win for the locals would have forced the Bisons to share first place with them. Earl Miller scored twice for Syracuse, Huggins once and Downie once. Roth, Barton, Jarvis and Newman got the Buffalo goals.

Cleveland Comes From Behind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26—Coming from behind in the second period, Cleveland Indians overhauled Detroit Olympics here Saturday night and went on to win, 4 to 2, in an International Hockey League fixture. Norman Locking, Alvin Groh and Wilf Ranger did the scoring for Cleveland. Locking scored twice. Carson Cooper and Burr Williams scored for Detroit.

Runyan Wins Pasadena Open

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—Outstripping the greatest field ever entered in a California tournament, Paul Runyan, White Plains (N. Y.) professional, won the Pasadena open golf championship over the week-end with a par-shattering 282 for the 72 holes. Three strokes behind him was the veteran Macdonald Smith of Nashville, Tenn., and in third place was Horton Smith of Chicago, with 286. Denny Shute, British open champion, finished fourth with 288, and Harry Cooper of Chicago and the long-driving Jimmy Thomson of Long Beach, Calif., with 289s, were tied for fifth. Runyan turned in scores of 67—71—75—71 to wind up two strokes under par. He was two strokes behind the medalist, Macdonald Smith, who had a 67, on the opening day. The New Yorker jumped into the lead at the halfway mark with a 36-hole total of 136, getting a 67 himself, and, after maintaining the lead at 54 holes, despite his only bad round, a 75, he kept even with par on the final 18.

Kornfeld Wins at Foils

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Fred Kornfeld '35 of New York University, swept through the preliminaries, semifinals and final round-robin with the loss of only a single bout over the week-end to capture first place in the New York Athletic Club's annual invitation intercollegiate foils competition on the Winged Foot strips. Sixteen colleges and universities were represented by 40 entrants. Emil Goldstein, College of the City of New York fencing captain, won the runnerup position, winning three of his five bouts in the final round-robin.

Gustafson Being Considered

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 26 (AP)—Harry R. Heneage, Dartmouth College athletic director, announced today that Andy Gustafson, University of Pittsburgh backfield coach and a former coach at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was under consideration for head coach of football. Heneage said no choice would be made until the athletic council meets next month but added, "Gustafson's record looks good." The job of piloting the Indians was left vacant by the recent resignation of Jackson L. Cannell after a poor season.

Chinese vs. Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Chinese and Japanese football warriors, reviving an annual contest that was dropped in 1930, battled here over the week-end with the sons of Nippon winning, 13 to 12. Few Chinese rooters appeared in the stands, though every effort was made to submerge the strained relations between the mother countries which caused the gridiron rivalry interlude after the 1930 game ended in a riot.

College Basketball Results

C. C. N. Y. 42, Dartmouth 26.
Colorado 27, Pittsburgh T. 21.
Cornell 28, Rochester 24.
DePauw 27, Evansville 25.
Minnesota 47, Cornell C. 23.
Purdue 37, Butler 24.
Stamford Club 30, Villanova 21.

College Football Result

Tampa 7, Haskell 0.

Hawks Displace Red Wings And Rangers Climb

Maple Leafs Increase Lead of Canadian Group—Ottawa Triumphs

National Hockey League

United States Division	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	9	3	6	29	32	21
Detroit	9	2	7	40	43	20
Rangers	7	4	8	27	33	18
Boston	8	1	8	37	38	17
Canadian Division						
Toronto	12	1	3	60	24	25
Canadiens	8	2	8	31	32	18
Ottawa	6	3	9	39	36	15
Montreal	4	4	9	25	46	12
Americans	2	4	10	32	56	8

Results Dec. 23

Chicago 3, Boston 1.
Toronto 8, Montreal 2.
Canadiens 3, Detroit 0.

Result Dec. 24

Rangers 3, Americans 1.

Results Dec. 25

Rangers 3, Montreal 0.
Ottawa 6, Detroit 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 26—The Maple Leafs retained their seven-point lead in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League and the Montreal Maroons remained in fourth place as a result of the 8-to-2 victory of the locals over the Maroons here on Saturday night. The game was witnessed by 13,481 enthusiasts, including 5659 youngsters under 15 years of ago who were the guests of the local club. The locals set a scoring record for the season with 21 points. The summary:

Toronto		Montreal
Jackson, H. Kilrea, Cotton	lw	rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Primeau, Thoms, Blair	c	c, Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea
Conacher, Doraty, Sands, Boll	rw	lw, Northcott, Trottier, McCabe
Day, Hollett, Ld	rd	Wentworth, Mackenzie
Levinsky, Clancy	rd	ld, Graham, Ayres
Hainsworth	g	g, Kerr

Score—Toronto 8, Montreal 2. Goals—Conacher 3, Blair, Doraty, Day, Hollett, Primeau for Toronto; Trottier and Smith for Montreal. Assists—Clancy 4, Jackson, Blair, Cotton, Doraty, Day, Kilrea, Thoms, Hollett and Primeau for Toronto; Smith for Montreal. Referees—G. L. Mallinson and C. J. Denneny. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 26—Wilfred Cude, recalled from the Syracuse Stars of the International League to replace Lorne Chabot who is unable to play, shut out the Detroit Red Wings on Saturday night and the Canadiens' forwards, led by Aurel Joliat, scored three goals. The shutout was the fifth credited to the Habitants this year.

Canadiens		Detroit
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	lw	rw, Aurie, Wiseman, F. Carson
Morenz, Lepine, Riley	c	c, Weiland, Goodfellow, Pettinger
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, Portland	rw	lw, Sorrell, Moffatt, Emms, Marker
G. Carson, Bourgault, Ld	rd	Young, Robertson
S. Mantha, Burke, rd	ld	Buswell, Evans
Cude	g	Roach

Score—Canadiens 3, Detroit 1. Goals—Godin, Joliat and Morenz for Canadiens. Assists—Joliat for Canadiens. Officials—G. N. Goodman and Dr. F. L. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The New York Rangers developed more of their old-time vigor than in any home game this season when they encountered their local rivals, New York Americans, at Madison Square Garden on Sunday evening, and in spite of fine fighting by the Americans, came through to victory in the second of the games between them this season, by a score of 3 to 1.

Rangers		Americans
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	lw	rw, Martin, Burke, Picketts, Patterson
Boucher, Ripley, Asmundson, Murdoch	c	c, Himes, Conn, McVeigh
W. Cook, Dillon, Heller	rw	lw, Jackson, Klein, Gross
Johnson, Brennan, Murdoch	ld	rd, Dutton, Doran, Martin
Seibert, Dillon, Brennan, Pusie	rd	ld, Brydge, Hurray, Himes
Aitkenhead	g	g, Worters

Score—Rangers 3, Americans 1. Goals—F. Cook, Murdoch, Boucher for Rangers; Jackson for Americans. Assists—W. Cook, Boucher, Ripley for Rangers. Referees M. J. Rodden and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—New York Rangers won their second game in two days by defeating Montreal Maroons, 3 to 0, last night. They pursued the same tactics as against Americans, scoring the initial goal with five forwards while Maroons were short-handed and adding others while opponents were using five forwards trying to tie the score, near the end of the match.

Rangers		Maroons
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	lw	rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Boucher, Ripley	c	c, Smith, Haynes, Kilrea
W. Cook, Dillon, Heller	rw	lw, Northcott, Trottier, McCabe
Johnson, Brennan, F. Cook	ld	rd, Wentworth, Mackenzie, Trottier
Seibert, Pusie, W. Cook	rd	ld, Graham, McCabe, Frew, Ayres, Kilrea, Trottier
Aitkenhead	g	g, Kerr

Score—Rangers 3, Maroons 0. Goals—W. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Murdoch, Keeling for Rangers. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26—Ottawa Senators spoiled the Christmas celebration as far as Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League were concerned here Monday night. With Earl Roche and Carl Voss leading the way, Ottawa scored a well-earned 6 to 3 victory over the Wings and kept the locals from regaining first place in the American Division of the National League.

Ottawa		Detroit
A. Cook, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey	lw, rw	Carson, Aurie, Wiseman, Marker
Kaminsky, Voss, Cox	c	c, Weiland, Goodfellow, Pettinger
Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie	rw, lw	Sorrell, Emms, Moffatt
Bowman, Leduc	ld, rd	Evans, Buswell
Shields, Leduc	rd, ld	Young, Robertson
Beveridge	g	Roach

Score—Ottawa 6, Detroit 3. Goals—E. Roche 2, Touhey 2, Voss, Kaminsky for Ottawa; Sorrell, Weiland, Wiseman for Detroit. Assists—E. Roche, Cox, Voss, Finnigan for Ottawa; Weiland, Aurie, Sorrell for Detroit. Officials—G. N. Goodman and Dr. F. L. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Catching the Bruins up the ice on attack Chicago broke away to a two-goal lead in the first period of their National Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Saturday night and with the aid of spectacular goal tending by Chuck Gardiner, held their margin and won by a final score of 3 to 1. The Bruins played offensive hockey all through the game. Chicago took first place by winning. The summary:

Chicago		Boston
Thompson, Sheppard, Gottselig	lw, rw	Lamb, Oliver, Galbraith
Romnes, Cook, Leswick	c	c, Stewart, Barry, Chapman
March, Kendall, Couture	rw, lw	Beattie, Siebert, Gracie
Conacher, Abel	ld, rd	Clapper, Lane
Jenkins, Dutkowski	rd, ld	Smith, Ritchman
Gardiner	g	Thompson

Score—Chicago 3, Boston 1. Goals—Gottselig 2, Conacher for Chicago; Oliver for Boston. Assists—Couture, Thompson, Conacher, Romnes for Chicago; Clapper, Barry for Boston. Officials—M. J. Rodden and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Smith's 'Texas' Polo Team Rallies to Win Over Mexican Four

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 26 (AP)—Cecil Smith's "Texas" polo team rallied for four goals in the final chukker to defeat an all-star Mexican quartet 11 to 8 Sunday in the first of a three-game international series. A crowd of 3000, including many army officers and government officials, saw the game at the Chapultepec Polo Club.

Smith scored six goals to bring his team from behind twice and check the drives of the hard riding Mexicans. The failure of the Mexicans to realize any of their five free penalty tries contributed to their defeat, as the Texans made two of their four good.

The visitors were slow starting and Capt. Antonio Nava and Jose Cobian sent the Mexicans off to a 4-to-3 lead in the first three chukkers. Two goals apiece by Smith and Tom Mather put the Americans ahead and they held the lead until the seventh chukker, when Nava and Juan Gracia tallied to make it 8 to 7 in their favor. Within three minutes of the final chukker Smith scored three times and Mather pushed through the last goal just before the bell. The summary:

Texas	Mexico
No. 1—Mahlon Kemmerer	Capt. J. Gracia
No. 2—Tom Mather	Jose Cobian
No. 3—Cecil Smith	Capt. Antonio Nava
Back—Gillie Gilmore	Julio Muller

Score—Texas 11, Mexico 8. Goals—Smith 6, Mather 4, Kemmerer for Texas; Nava 2, Cobian 3, Gracia 2 for Mexico.

Orioles Hold Lead In Eastern League

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts
Baltimore Orioles	4	3	1	9
Atlantic City Sea Gulls	3	1	0	6
Bronx Hockey Club	2	2	1	5
New York Athletic Club	2	1	0	4
Hershey Chocolates	1	3	1	3
Crescent Athletic-H. C.	1	2	0	2
St. Nicholas Hockey Club	0	1	1	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Baltimore Orioles and Atlantic City Sea Gulls took possession of first and second places in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League on Sunday, when each in turn won its match by a wide margin on its first local visit of the season.

Baltimore defeated New York Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden in the afternoon, 6 to 2, while at the Coliseum, in the evening, the Sea Gulls scored over the Bronx Hockey Club, 5 to 3.

New York Athletic Club lacked several of its stars, notably Stewart B. Iglehart, but whether this would have made a difference is doubtful, as the visitors showed several forward lines with highly developed team play, and ran up three goals almost at the start.

The Coliseum game was closer, with Bronx leading up to the last two minutes in the third period. But Atlantic City tied the score with a minute and a half to spare, and then scored two more goals in the overtime.

Gunners May Join League

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26 (AP)—Capt. Robert M. Sampson, manager of the St. Louis Gunners, announced last night that the club would file an application for membership in the National Professional Football League. Edward Butler, president, and Coach Gwinn Henry of the Gunners will go to Columbus this week to file the application with Joseph F. Carr, president of the league, Captain Sampson said. The Gunners this year drew 123,000 persons in 16 games, all except two of them at home, and scored 272 points to their opponents 72. The Gunners closed their season on Sunday with a scoreless tie with the Chicago Bears, champions of the National League. Their only defeats this year were at the hands of the Green Bay Packers and the Cincinnati Reds.

Ponzi Wins Second Place

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—In the playoff for second place in the world professional championship pocket-billiard tournament which ended Saturday night, Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia proved the winner. Ponzi won his third straight game of the playoff when he defeated George Kelly, another Philadelphian, 125 to 38 in 8 innings. This threw Kelly into a three-way tie for third place. This was played off Sunday, with Kelly winning. He scored victories over William Mosconi of Philadelphia, 125 to 100 in 17 innings, and over James S. Caras of Wilmington, Del., 125 to 93 in 28 innings. Caras finished fourth by defeating Mosconi, 125 to 103 in 6 innings.

Nicolai's Kick Decides

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Armand Nicolai of Duquesne University place-kicked a field goal from the 35-yard line in the second period to give the All-North football team a 3-to-0 victory over the All-South team at the Brooklyn Stadium, Sunday, in the second annual game. Five thousand watched the contest for the benefit of the Kings County American Legion welfare fund of Brooklyn.

College Hockey Result

Dartmouth 3, Brae Burn H. C. 2.

By-Plays

Education or Coercion

ONE of the topics which is pretty sure to receive a lot of attention at this year's meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is whether a program of education would be more effective than coercion in the elimination of recruiting and subsidizing of athletes throughout its member colleges. That the time has come when some effective means should be found to curb the practices of subsidizing and proselyting cannot be questioned. Those colleges which do not do these things are seriously handicapped in meeting those colleges which do, and, unless something is done, they are going to be under a severe hardship. With the necessity of raising money for the support of all branches of athletics, it looks as if it would be necessary for the colleges to turn out championship football teams, and if some colleges are going to go out for star football players, it is hard to figure out how those colleges which do not are going to hold their own when facing such opponents. There seem to be only two real solutions to the question. One is that the N. C. A. A. get all colleges to eliminate these practices, or else get those colleges that do eliminate them to refuse to play with those that do not.

* * *

Some Task Ahead of Army Coach

When Lieut. Gar Davidson assumed the coachship of the United States Military Academy football squad last September, it was generally predicted that he would have a difficult job replacing stars who had graduated the previous June and building a championship contender. This did not, however, prove to be the case, as the Army team of this year was about as good as any of the Army teams of past years. It was noticeable, however, that the reserves were quite a bit below the standard set by the regulars. While it is still some time before he will be actively engaged in developing his 1934 team, it looks as if he had fully as difficult a task ahead of him as he had last fall, for only three of the 1933 regulars will be back next September, and, unless the 1933 plebe team sends up some strong players, it is hard to figure out how the eight regulars who will not return are going to be replaced with players of equal quality. It is true that among the three veterans returning will be Jack Buckler, star halfback, and Capt.-Elect Joe Stancok, brilliant fullback; but if they are to perform as successfully as they did in 1933, Coach Davidson will have his hands full in developing a line, as the only 1933 regular he will have to start with is John Beall, a tackle.

Arsenal Maintains Three-Point Lead In English League

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, Dec. 26—The Arsenal won again yesterday, beating Leeds United, 10 to 0, to maintain its three-point margin at the top of the first division of the English Football League.

As the soccer teams of the entire four sections of the league swung into their holiday home-and-home fixtures, the Tottenham Hotspurs were beaten, 3 to 1, by Huddersfield, and Derby County won, 4 to 1, from Manchester City. As a result Derby County won undisputed possession of second place, a point ahead of Huddersfield.

Derby County's victory over the crack Manchester outfit was the feature of the entire section. The Spurs waged a stubborn but futile battle against Huddersfield.

Grimsby Town beat Manchester United, to keep well in front in the second division. Blackpool kept second place, although the Seasiders were held to a scoreless draw by Hull City.

Norwich City and Queen's Park Rangers both won, to remain tied for the lead in the Southern section of the third division, but Chesterfield, Northern section leader, was beaten by Darlington.

South Carolina Plan Reduces Illiteracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An intensive state-wide campaign to wipe out adult illiteracy is expected to be launched immediately in South Carolina as a result of the state relief council's authorization of the employment of upward of 688 "emergency relief teachers," 488 of which are to be assigned specifically to the task of teaching adult illiterates, 100 for continuation classes in textile and rural communities, and 100 additional "if the need is shown."

The total number of teachers authorized constitutes a maximum, and they are to be employed only as they are needed, the council announced. The program will get into full swing as soon as arrangements can be completed for the adult schools. The classes will be organized under the direction of Miss Will Lou Gray, state supervisor of adult education, and will be limited to eight pupils to each class.

Compensation for relief teachers will be based on population, $12 per week in communities of less than 2500, and $14 a week in the larger towns. Although the relief teachers will receive their remuneration from emergency relief funds, they will operate under the supervision of state education authorities and will be chosen from county relief rolls. A training school to fit relief teachers for their specific assignments will be held at the University of South Carolina, Oct. 16 to 20.

Bell Wins Indoor Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—R. Berkeley Bell of New York won the Metropolitan indoor tennis championship yesterday, defeating Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, in the final round. McCauliff was the defending champion.

1934 Army-Navy Game

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 26 (AP)—The United States Naval Academy athletic authorities have announced that the 1934 Army-Navy football game again would be played in Philadelphia.

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First Division Is Aim of Quintet From Wisconsin

Coach Is Optimistic as Badgers Face Big Ten Cage Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—University of Wisconsin should have a basketball team capable of placing in the first division of the "Big Ten" Conference, in the opinion of Dr. W. E Meanwell, veteran coach.

For the first time in several seasons, Coach Meanwell was optimistic over the showing of the team in early practice and preliminary games, though pointing out that the Badger defense failed to receive a decisive test in three encounters in which the Cardinal scored 38 to 47 points against minor college opponents.

"Our first team," he explained, "with one exception is the same as that of last year. While this one exception has improved the team materially, the major improvement is due to the year of experience gained by the other four men. It has been definite and remarkable. The boys are steadier and physically stronger."

Wisconsin's quintet this year has adequate height and speed and in addition it boasts ample reserve power.

"This is one of the few years during my coaching career that I have had a dozen or more men of Big Ten caliber," Dr. Meanwell said.

The one exception of which he spoke is F. H. Preboski '36, who won a forward position against keen competition. Well over six feet in height, Preboski is rugged, fast and aggressive in coming under the basket for rebound plays.

The remaining members of the first team are all juniors. After a mediocre campaign last season, R. H. Hamann '35, towering guard, is showing improvement in speed and scoring ability, though rivaled in this respect by R. F. Poser '35, dependable feeder and floor director, as running guard, T. H. Smith '35, the other regular forward, and R. J. Knake '35, who has won preference at center over several promising sophomores. With the exception of Poser, who measures slightly under six feet, the entire team exceeds that level.

Knake's most pressing competitor is E. R. Stege '36, who needs only experience and added aggressiveness to supplement a pair of large hands and his six feet, five inches of physique. C. R. Schuneman '36 is another highly regarded candidate for the center position.

Among the forwards, F. W. Church '36, F. A. Wegner '36 and W. W. Garrott '36, all are tall men of potential scoring ability, with K. H. Hinrichs '36, D. K. Bergman '36 and N. R. DeMark '36 also promising reserves.

The guards include G. E. McDonald '35, who alternates as a "regular;" S. L. Rewey '34, the only senior on the squad; K. F. Ockershauser '36, a rugged player who often gets first call as a replacement; G. M. Neckerman '36, S. D Locke '36 and J. S. Bender '35, the only contribution of the football squad to this year's basketball team.

The schedule, which includes nonconference games with Marquette, Butler and Michigan State, contains the following "Big Ten" engagements:

Jan. 6—University of Illinois at Champaign; 8—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 13—University of Michigan; 15—Purdue University.

Feb. 10—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 12—Ohio State University; 17—University of Illinois; 19—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 24—Ohio State University at Columbus; 26—Purdue University at Lafayette.

March 3—University of Iowa; 5—University of Minnesota.

Toronto at Garden For Second Contest

A near capacity house is predicted for the return engagement between the Toronto Maple Leafs and the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden tonight. Their last encounter here brought the rowdyism that caused injury to two players and suspension to Eddie Shore of the locals and Red Horner of the visitors. Neither player is eligible to play tonight.

Toronto has a new defenseman named Roger Hollett replacing Horner and has recalled Ken Doraty from Syracuse to take the place of Irvin Bailey, injured player. Toronto is heading the Canadian division standing, while the Bruins slipped into last place in the American group over the week-end.

American Association Hockey

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Oklahoma City 3, Tulsa 1.

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TORONTO CANADA

Christmas Has a New Meaning To Nations All Over the World

Note of Hope and Cheer Dominates After Dark Days and Future Shines More Brightly for All—Transition Is Clear

Christmas was more than an occasion for the usual merrymaking and exchange of greetings and gifts this year. The Christian world observed the date in fitting style but evidenced a fuller appreciation of its true significance. Sober reflection over the experiences of the last few years of business reverses failed to dim the outward manifestations of good cheer, but lent a greater depth and meaning to all holiday activities, while continually piling up signs of better economic conditions gave basis for new hope and encouragement.

President Roosevelt, in his message to the nation on Christmas Eve, asked everyone to "Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself," and noted a greater national understanding of the signficance of the teachings of "Him whose birth we celebrate."

King George, in his message to the subjects of Great Britain, also spoke of the "sober progress toward recovery," while he and the Queen distributed gifts.

In other corners of the world religious exercises provided the focal point about which centered various traditional celebrations.

At Bethlehem, scene of the Nativity, thousands of pilgrims knelt in prayer and paid homage to the homely setting of the first Christmas.

Even on the island of St. Paul, out in the Bering Sea 850 miles off Point Barrow, Alaska, a prosperous season for the sale of furs enabled residents to observe the occasion appropriately.

Meanwhile in the little town of Christmas, Fla., the postmistress rested after handling a deluge of letters sent her to receive the cherished postmark.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Roosevelt family—four generations of them and a big circle of relatives—pulled up the high-backed chairs of the White House dining room last night and sat down for a typical Roosevelt Christmas dinner.

The President, at the head of the long table, presided with such formality as was necessary at the strictly informal and jolly home gathering of the "Roosevelt Clan." At the foot of the table was the "First Lady," directing the serving of the hearty holiday dinner.

The four generations of the President's immediate family and the relatives totaled a score. Of the immediate family, there were the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother; Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, the two grandchildren of the Executive, "Sistie" and "Buzzie" and the two younger sons, John and Franklin Jr.

The relatives included three young couples, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Blase de Sibour and Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan. Also in the group of relatives helping the Presidential family put the finishing touch on the holiday celebration were Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth S. Walker.

The dinner ended a day which began when well-filled stockings were looted of their contents and gift presentations made. At mid-morning the family attended St. Thomas Episcopal Church, where "Sistie" and "Buzzie" had seats of honor at either side of the President. Thence the family returned to luncheon and to spend the afternoon examining the stacks of gifts that had flooded into the White House in recent weeks.

In a setting that seemed genuinely a "silent night, holy night," the President spoke his Christmas message to the nation, built around his favorite adage, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

"May the practice of that high ideal," the Chief Executive told his audience and the listeners on a national radio hookup, "grow in us all in the year to come."

"My happiness," Mr. Roosevelt said, "springs from the deep conviction that this year marks a greater national understanding of the significance in our modern lives of the teaching of Him whose birth we celebrate. To more and more of us the words 'thou shalt love the neighbor as thyself' have taken on a meaning that is showing itself and proving itself in our purposes and daily lives."

The greeting of the people to the President was given by Senator King of Utah, who told the history of the ceremony which has been held for several years.

British Greet World

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 26—"Unshakable sanity, invincible patience, tireless good will"—these are the three qualities "whereon foundations of national as of personal life are laid," declared King George in his Christmas broadcast to the British peoples, which girdled the earth yesterday.

The King's message, which is the second he has broadcast at this season, came as the climax to an hour of scenes of British Christmas festivities radiocast to absent friends across seas.

A chain of empire radio stations took the home country's Christmas greetings around the world. First Dublin relayed them to Bermuda, adding a few words on its own account. Thence they went to Ottawa, arriving in midmorning having left England in midafternoon. From Ottawa the words were air-tossed to Wellington, New Zealand, which they reached in a second only to find it was 3 o'clock the following morning. Wellington passed the friendly phrases on to Sydney in the middle of the night; Sydney sent them to New Radio Station, Bombay, at dinner time and Bombay threw them to Cape Town, which caught them at 5 p. m. Christmas Day and swung them lightly back to London by 3 o'clock the same afternoon.

Then the King spoke. Thousands rose from their beds in Australia to hear him. When he finished speaking, and the strains of "God Save the King" floated across the air, people rose simultaneously to their feet in such numbers all round the world it is almost surprising that seismographs have not recorded another earthquake.

Bethlehem Sees Star

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 25 (Sunday) (AP)—Hundreds of pilgrims, American and European visitors among them, assembled here for the Christmas observances. At midnight on Christmas a large star, representing the traditional Star of Bethlehem, was lighted above the altar in the old Church of the Holy Nativity. Shortly afterward, the Patriarch, followed by his clergy and notables, formed in procession and went to the Grotto, a hollow chamber under the main altar of the church which is said to mark the traditional stable where Jesus was born.

The spot is the object of adoration not only by Protestants but by the Greek Orthodox Church, the Roman Catholics, the Armenians, the Copts, and others, and there are strict rules as to the number of lamps each faction is allowed to have.

Another annual ceremony is the special service on the Young Men's Christian Association site in the Field of the Shepherds, near Bethlehem, where Christians, with Jews and Moslems as onlookers, gather to sing carols after partaking of bread and meat at the entrance of the Shepherd's Cave.

Rites Held at Big Tree

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—A giant redwood tree, which stood tall and strong when the Three Wise Men came to Bethlehem, spread its branches over a group of Christ's worshippers here yesterday.

The services, arranged for the ninth annual time by the Nation's Christmas Tree Association, included messages from President Roosevelt and Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California.

Choral singers from the Fresno State College, American Legion and park officials participated in the program with members of the association.

Hitler Turns 'Santy'

MUNICH, Ger., Dec. 26 (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler turned unexpected Santa Claus yesterday. En route to his mountain home at Obersalzburg where he stays over the holidays he picked up two hitchhikers and gave them a 20-mile ride in his automobile.

Removing his two overcoats—one his conspicuous white trench coat—he presented to each hiker a garment, together with five marks.

One blue candle among the traditional white candles burning on each German Christmas tree lighted the holiday in many homes of the Reich "in memory of our German brethren outside our borders."

'Santy' Drops From Sky

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26 (AP)—Santa Claus came out of the sky late Sunday and brought happiness to a widowed mother and her nine children living in a humble home on the Escalante Desert of southern Utah.

When the Salt Lake plane left here yesterday, Pilots George Sherwood and Clarence Robey had $100 worth of food, clothing and toys for the Bonner family. The presents were dropped in front of the house as the plane circled close to the ground.

Hoovers Have Home Tree

PALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 25 (AP)—While telegrams and messages in a steady stream brought greetings yesterday to a former President from all parts of the world, the Herbert Hoover household celebrated Christmas in the family circle on San Juan Hill.

The rooms of the big house echoed with the delighted shouts of children, exclaiming over gifts in their stockings and around the big tree. There were dolls and buggies, mechanical toys, airplanes, and other playthings of every kind.

Paris Sings American Choral

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—For the first time an American Christmas choral was performed in one composition in a Paris church. "The Child of Bethlehem," a cantata by Miss Evangeline Lehman, of Port Huron, Mich., was given its première at the Church of St. Nicholas of the Fields. It is for four voices and an orchestra, with organ accompaniment. The text was adapted to the French by the conductor, M. Maurice Dumesnil of the National Conservatory.

Movies Invade Arctic

OTTAWA, Dec. 26 (AP)—Christmas night brought to Coppermine, a tiny settlement in the far Canadian north on the fringe of the Arctic Circle, its first motion picture. Eleven persons comprising the entire white population joined with Eskimos at an improvised movie, furnished by an amateur projector which arrived unexpectedly by dog sled.

The Call to Sleds and Skis

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

What Calm More Sublime!

True There Are Walks to Be Shoveled and Roads Cleared and Roofs Lightened of Their Burden, But It Is Worth It

And there can be no peace like that which follows the cessation of a howling snowstorm. Lightnings may flash and thunders roar, but the whistle and shriek of a hard snow in the teeth of a northern gale is a disturbed element at its height. The contrast is as sharp. A deep blanket of snow muffles all sound. Voices come eerily and the fluffing thud of a bit of overhanging snow from the eaves is like the muted impact of a tired head on a soft pillow. Still and peaceful and calm, with only the rustle of soft snow in the trees.

Islanders Hang Up Stockings on Jan. 5

By the Associated Press

Rhodanthe, N. C., Dec. 26

MOST of the world celebrated Christmas, but in this outer bankers village off the coast of North Carolina the natives went about their business waiting for Jan. 5—Old Christmas.

Villagers since the time the settlement was founded have observed Jan. 5 as Christmas instead of Dec. 25. It was the custom before the present generation and the custom before that. A few of the younger folk who follow the modern trend declared the day one of celebration, but the oldsters adhere to tradition.

Roosevelt Receives Flood of Messages Since Inauguration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Their heads just protruding from a snowfall of Christmas mail for President Roosevelt, White House clerks have compiled the following statistics on incoming letters, packages, and telegrams since March 4. The President himself is enormously gratified with the figures, taking them to mean a reawakened and renewed interest of the people in their government.

Since March 4 Mr. Roosevelt has received 220,000 telegrams. In December alone he received 14,000 telegrams. Besides these he received in December 540,000 letters and packages, averaging up to Christmas 18,000 daily. Much of this of course was holiday mail, but it is enlightening to trace the curve of the President's mail since March 4, remembering that the first month saw many opening congratulations.

The daily average of letters and packages has been: March, 6000; April, 4500; May, 3500; June, 3500; July, 2000; August, 1500; September, 2000; October, 5000; November, 8000; December, 18,000.

The figures reveal that after the first excitement of the new deal inauguration subsided, the White House mail sank relatively low. In July and August, letters sank to their lowest ebb. But the tide began again as October and November rolled around. With presidential radio speeches the flood intensified and finally the Yuletide made it a tidal wave.

Moscow Buys Yule Trees

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP)—Although the sale of Christmas trees is not permitted in government shops supplying Russians, a special foreigners' store here sold out in a few hours its small stock of yule trees. It was the first time under the Soviet régime that such a concession to the religious sentiment of foreigners was made.

President Puts In Weary Hours On His Message

(Continued from Page 1)

tightening its general purport but removing some specific objections.

Coördination of the national transportation system.

Rigid federal control for communications: telephone, telegraph, radio, which permits further monopolization of these utilities.

A pure food and drug act, extending some measure of supervision over advertising, similar to that now applied to labels, and bringing cosmetics under real control for the first time.

Further tariff authority permitting reciprocal trade agreements to be drafted and administered. This depends largely on recommendations of Mr. George N. Peek, now studying the problem.

Beyond this minimum list there are dozens of important problems which will require more or less study, and legislation. Congressional scrutiny will fall sternly upon the public works program, with a view to extension in old pork-barrel fashion. Changes in the organic acts of both the NRA and the AAA will be urged.

In foreign affairs little is expected politically, and the chief specific measure is on tariff treaties, but most of Congress's domestic acts will have a surpassing world interest. They affect the world financial and economic position directly.

In the light of these broad problems, it is clear that Congress will have little time to throw away, and that the session will neither be simple nor short.

City Builds Open-Air Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—An amphitheater, modeled after that in St. Louis, is to be built in the city's Chilhowee Park, with CWA money. It will seat 6500.

1934
Christmas Club
STILL OPEN
New Tax Club Now Forming
FRANKLIN Savings Bank
Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins Jan. 1

SALT AIR AND SUNSHINE
That change of scene you've been yearning for, and probably need. Enjoy a seashore appetite and marvelous food. A comfortable room looking out on the ocean. Golf. Riding. Ocean Decks. American and European Plans. Low winter rates. Write for them. Christian Science church in our block.
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ATLANTIC CITY
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PERMANENTS
HAIR STYLING
HAIR COLORING
by masters of these arts
Distinctive beauty service that keeps you smartly young.
Consultations without obligation.
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BEAUTÉ SALON, INC.
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COLONIAL LINE
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Steamers, New York to Providence
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New York & Prov. One Way $3.00 Round Trip $4.50
New York and Boston One way $4.00 Round Trip $6.00
Daily Sailings from New York 6 P. M. Returning from Providence 7:30 P. M.
OFFICES:
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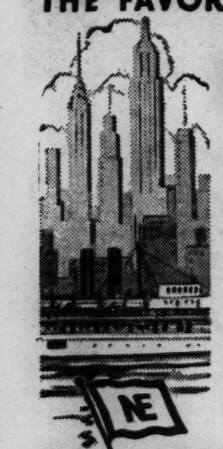
75 Dorrance Street, Providence
158 Summer Street, Boston

NEW YORK CITY
Greetings
With the old year drawing to a close, we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks and best wishes for the New Year to the many Monitor readers who have stopped here when in New York. Likewise, greetings and an advance assurance of satisfaction to all new guests.
Room with private bath $3, $3.50, $4
2 room suites begin at $6
If an extended visit in town is necessary avoid unnecessary expense by taking advantage of our low weekly and monthly rates.
HOTEL DUANE
MADISON AVE. at 37th ST
DIRECTION OF M. J. PAUCHEY

THE FAVORITE OVERNIGHT ROUTE
between
NEW YORK and BOSTON
via FALL RIVER LINE



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$5.00 ONE WAY
$7.50 Round Trip (30 day return limit)
FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14 N R (Fulton St.) 5:30 P.M.
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Interest Begins JAN. 10
Join Our 1934 CHRISTMAS CLUB

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIALTIES for Daily Use
See your S-W Dealer for these and many others
S-W FLO-WAX
Polishes floors without rubbing
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Pure linseed oil soap for daily general cleaning
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Furniture polish that dries dust-free.
Write The Sherwin Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for free book containing 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

GREET "OLD MAN WINTER" ON NEW YEAR'S DAY AT LITTLETON, N. H.—or CONWAY, NO. CONWAY, and INTERVALE.
$4 round trip.
Two week-end Snow Trains.
Leave Boston Saturday, December 30 at 1.55 P. M. to Littleton, N. H. and 2.05 P. M. to Intervale, N. H.
Return Monday, January 1 at 5.15 P. M. from Littleton, N. H. and 5.30 P. M. from Intervale, N. H.
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SNOW TRAIN
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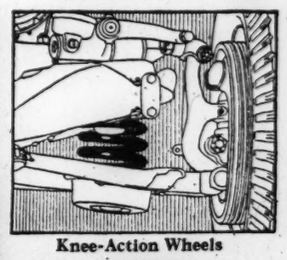
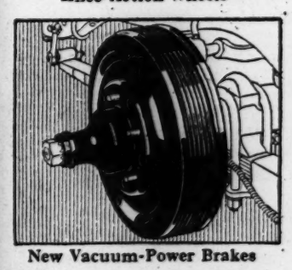
TOMORROW
for 1934...
with Knee-Action Wheels
. . . the Greatest Advance in Riding Ever Accomplished

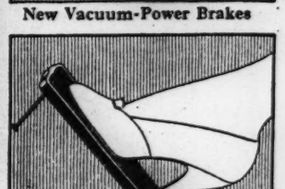
A GENERAL MOTORS SILVER ANNIVERSARY MODEL
SEE IT . . RIDE IN IT . . TOMORROW!



Knee-Action Wheels



New Vacuum-Power Brakes



Complete Automatic Starting

As a climax to its thirty years of fine car building, as further fulfillment of its pledge, "When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them," Buick now offers for your consideration its finest achievement—the new Buick for 1934.

This new Buick brings you the biggest improvement in riding smoothness and steadiness ever accomplished—resulting from Knee-Action Wheels, Balanced Weight and Springing, The Ride Stabilizer and Air-Cushion Tires. It provides the unmatched safety of Vacuum-Power Brakes. It brings you Complete Automatic Starting. Also exquisite new Bodies by Fisher in 19 beautiful models, with advanced Wind-Stream Styling and improved Fisher No Draft Ventilation.

We cordially invite you to come to our showroom today and *examine* and *ride in* this new Buick motor car. Your own judgment will tell you that *again* there is a better automobile, and *again* Buick is building it.

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A Division of General Motors Corporation
WHEN • BETTER • AUTOMOBILES • ARE • BUILT • BUICK • WILL • BUILD • THEM

Progress in Education

Coeducation In England

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE coeducation of boys and girls has been unpopular in England—but opinion is changing. This was exemplified recently when Dr. Lyttleton, former headmaster of Eton, said that whenever he asked what objection could be brought against coeducation, he never heard an answer. He pointed to the fact, also, that no one objected to boys and girls being taught together in infancy, or as young men and women at the university. It was absurd to think that different ideas should govern the intervening years.

Coming from the former head of the boys' public school, to which the very idea of girls being admitted as pupils would in ordinary circumstances be regarded with astonishment, this opinion is significant. Moreover, it is symptomatic. Other educationists are urging a similar reform.

A Strong Reason

Probably one of the strongest reasons in favor of coeducation is that advanced by Mr. J. H. Badley, the headmaster of Bedales School. It is in the sphere of freedom of growth and fullness of opportunity he says, that coeducation brings its greatest possibilities of gain. Education in its widest sense of learning by experience—is a matter of contacts: contacts with things, contacts with ideas, contacts with people. Coeducation makes for a wider range of school activities and interests, both inside and outside the school.

One of the most important phases of teaching is the influence of the thought and feeling of the teacher on the feeling and thought of the learner, the influence of personality on personality. To confine this influence to the same sex is semistarvation.

In the sphere of self-government coeducatfon is specially valuable. At once they discover that government cannot rest upon force, but that force must be replaced, as Mr. Badley has pointed out, by an admitted authority resting upon other qualities as well and backed by public opinion. In a coeducational school the fact that rules and their enforcing must apply to boy and girl, and must be administered by both, makes another point of view inevitable. Where there is daily experience of joint discussion and common action in solving the problems of government in such a school, boy and girl are getting a training for dealing with later problems, domestic and political, social and international, in which similar factors are involved.

Reorganization Takes Time

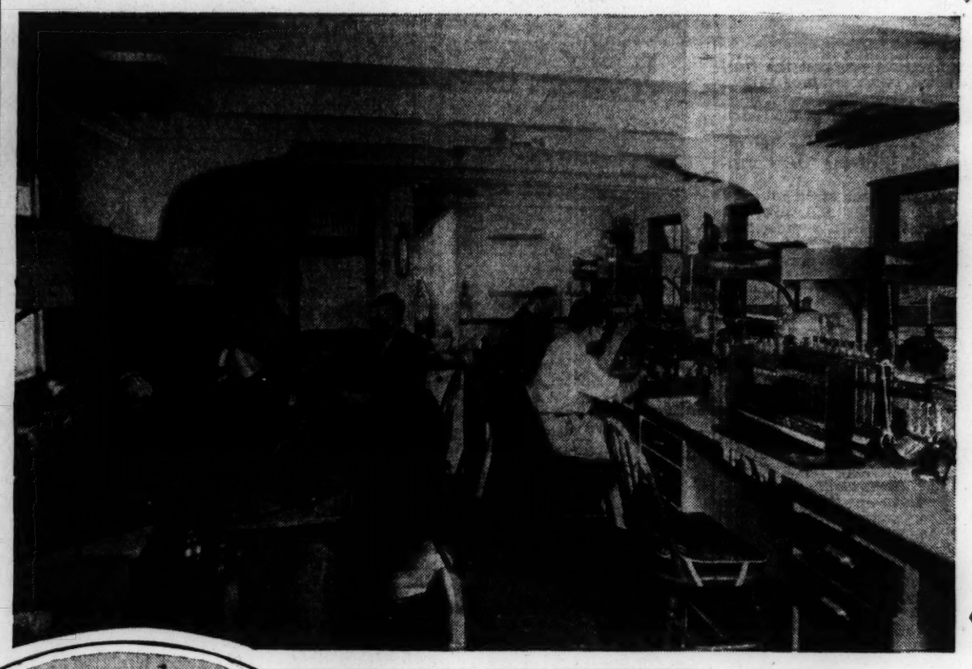
The state secondary schools have not been slow in recognizing the good in co-education—but they have experienced difficulties in organization. In many cases they adopted a "dual" system whereby boys and girls were kept separate on all possible occasions. And when the barriers were broken down some schools went to the opposite extreme and made the boys and girls work and play together always and everywhere.

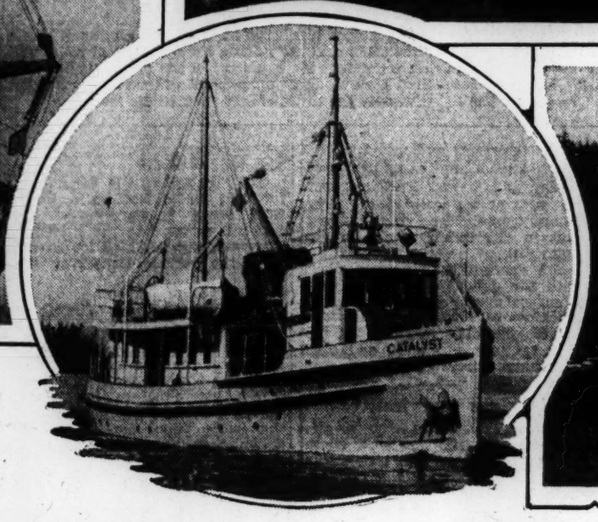
This policy, however, has been abandoned, and a reasonable compromise has been arrived at. The prevailing practice in the best modern type of secondary school has been described by Mr. B. A. Howard, the headmaster of such a school. These schools are anxious to secure as much freedom for the individual as is humanly possible; but realize that they cannot do without providing opportunities both for association of the sexes and for their segregation. Their internal organization therefore provides for (a) a limited number of subjects which the sexes study separately, such as woodwork needlework, cookery, gymnastics, domestic science, metalwork; (b) a much larger number of compulsory subjects, comprising the bulk of the curriculum, which the sexes study together (history, geography, mathematics, French, etc.); and (c) various optional subjects in which the dividing line will be that of aptitude rather than sex, and which may in practice give rise either to segregation or association. Similarly in out-of-school activities such schools arrange that boys and girls who wish to be separated have certain opportunities for being so though normally they will be members of the same school societies and enjoy precisely the same corporate life.

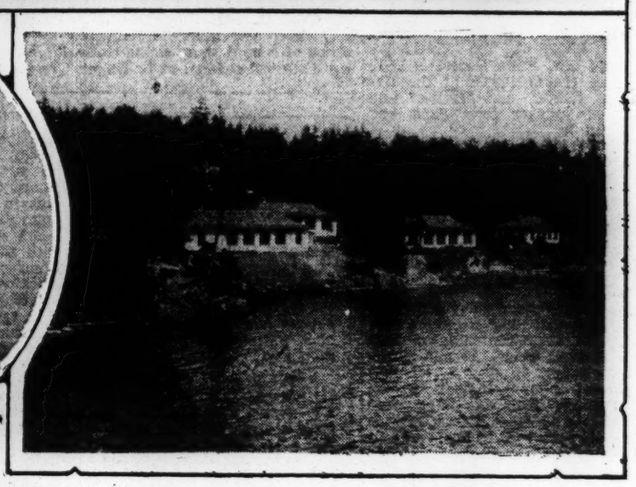
A Woman's Testimony

The testimony of a woman student at Newnham (Cambridge) who has been to a coeducational school forms an appropriate conclusion to this article. "I am glad and thankful," she says, "that I was sent to a coeducational school. Mostly, perhaps, because I was extremely happy at school. Few of those of my contemporaries at Newnham whom I know fairly well, who were educated at orthodox girls' schools, seem to look back on their years at school as anything but a period of dullness, sometimes aggravated by overwork and compulsory games. They were either indifferent and bored, or rebellious and unhappy. None of them seem to have actively enjoyed every second of their school days as we all did at our school. The cheerfulness which pervaded the school was in the main due to the broadening influence of coeducation, to the added zest and enthusiasm which the presence of both sexes automatically brought to the school, and to the fact that everything boys and girls do together is much more natural, lively, and enjoyable than what they do separately."

Perhaps the greatest benefits a girl derives from coeducation are, a sane attitude towards the other sex, and the ability to meet men more naturally, to work with them more easily, to understand their interests, and to some extent their attitude toward life. And the boys learn to respect women, and to meet them in a natural and sensible way. Coeducation does not make boys and girls "equal" in the sense that they have the same level of attainments and the same interests and activities, but equal in the true sense of the word—in the contribution of their varied best to the welfare of the whole.







THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Among the San Juan Islands, North of Puget Sound, and Where Sea Life Abounds. Right—Interior of the Catalyst's Laboratory, With Dr. Thomas C. Thompson, Director, at the Farther End. Lower Left—Trolling From the Catalyst's Deck. Center—The Catalyst, Floating Laboratory of the Northwest. Right—Oceanographic Laboratories at Friday Harbor, Wash., on San Juan Island.

Chinese Students Lead in Good Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

CHINESE students in America have done more than any other to foster understanding and good will between Chinese and American citizens, it was revealed in a questionnaire survey conducted by Y. E. Hsiao, general secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association in America and for nine years a "Y" secretary in Shanghai and Peiping.

A nine-page "Ask Me Another" questionnaire was devised, covering a range of popular facts and anti and pro opinions about China. More than 300 Americans in business, politics, education, literature and religion answered the questions.

Americans derive facts and opinions about China from some 20 sources. It was revealed that the most favorable source was Chinese students, 88 per cent voting for them. Museums came next, followed closely by lectures and Chinese "silks." Chinese professors and Chinese songs, while limited in contacts, received 100 per cent favorable ratings. Missionaries got 73 per cent favored votes.

Misleading Movies

Leading the list of unfavorable sources of facts and opinions about China came movies, which may be accounted for because such pictures as "Shanghai Express," "I Cover the Waterfront," "War Correspondent," constitute a major medium through which the American public gets its conception of China and things Chinese. Next to movies came newspapers. Novels and fiction magazines came a close third.

In view of the high rating of Chinese students, Mr. Hsiao said that it is well that such organizations as adult education groups, churches, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. develop ways and means by which more Chinese students may be brought into contact with Americans, either through discussion or special conferences.

It is interesting to note that Chinese students in America are decreasing. Reports from registrars in American universities, compiled by the Chinese Students' Christian Association, show that there were only 954 Chinese students in America last fall, as compared to 1242 the previous year. The decrease is due in part to the depression, European attraction, and progress in Chinese colleges. This decrease, however, has not affected the leadership of Columbia University, University of Southern California, and Chicago University as headquarters for Chinese students in this country.

The survey revealed that Americans were weak on geographical and historical facts about China. The majority believed that opium was indigenous to China, that the caste system is part and parcel of Chinese society. Very few American leaders ever have heard of Li Hoti, but many remember Li Hung Chang as one of China's most popular ambassadors in the United States during the Manchu régime. The Christian General Feng and Dr. Sun Yat-sen were the two best-known Chinese.

Understand Better

American leaders are of the opinion that the public is gradually learning to understand China better, and to realize that the Chinatown picture of China is unrepresentative.

A question was asked as to whether or not Chinese history should be taught in high schools in elective courses on a par with those given in ancient and medieval European history. Sixty-eight per cent said "yes," while only 12 per cent said "no." Among the "no's" was a professor who gave as his reason the fact that "for several thousand years Chinese history had no influence whatever upon the ideals which have promoted civilization and made the modern world possible." He added, though, that "China is just beginning to count for something, so a brief review is important as part of general history courses."

The more facts a person has about China, the more liberal he tends to be toward China and things Chinese. This was the definite conclusion of the survey. It means that lectures, discussions, conferences, and such, are important factors in promoting mutual understanding and good will between China and America. It means that too great an emphasis cannot be placed upon the accuracy of information about China presented through popular channels of communication.

A. A. Y.

Garden Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

A colorful feature, not only of the large Royal Show held in Adelaide, but also of all country producers' festivals, has been the remarkably fine entries by the boys and girls attending public schools in the gardening sections. Special instruction is given in the curriculum to these subjects which are important in an agricultural state like South Australia.

In addition to lessons which are regularly given in the schools by trained teachers, the pupils cultivate plots surrounding the schools. These are inspected by officers of the Education Department. The boys and girls also in many instances have their own gardens at home. While appreciation for color and form of flowers is cultivated, attention is paid to the more practical side of farm life.

A Laboratory at Sea

At a Spot Where 'the Waters Bring Forth Abundantly'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

WORKERS in the Oceanographic Laboratories of the University of Washington, of which Dr. Thomas G. Thompson, chemist, is director, have extracted another secret from the depths of Davy Jones's locker, with the aid of their new laboratory boat, the Catalyst. Research work conducted on the Catalyst last summer leads these men to advance a theory to explain the existence of an overabundance of sea life in the waters of Puget Sound, and specially in the waters of the San Juan Islands, lying north of the sound.

Since 1792, when the daring English explorer, George Vancouver, sailed into the waters of the San Juan Islands, to this day, all visitors to the islands have marveled at the extreme brilliance of the phosporesence in the water.

Light on the Waters

It has been determined previously that phosphoreseence is emitted from sea animals and that a great abundance of sea life thrives in the waters of the San Juan Islands. Though simple deduction indicated that the phosphorescent brilliance, or luminescence, of the San Juan waters is greater than in most parts of the world because sea life is more abundant, the reason for the overabundance of sea life there had to be found before the reason for the extreme phosphorescence could be given. It is the second half of the question which scientists now believe they have answered.

Dr. Thompson explained that during the summer's work on the floating laboratory, a great submarine canyon in the Pacific Ocean was discovered, located below the west coast of Vancouver Island.

These men now believe, he continued, that as plant and animal life dies in the region of this newly discovered submarine canyon, the material settles to the bottom of the cavern and is changed into nutrient salts. Swift tides then sweep the nutrient material from the canyon, through the Strait of Juan de Fuca and into San Juan Island waters where there is a tremendous updrawing of the current. The salts are forced to the water's surface, making the San Juan Island region into a bountiful larder for the innumerable members of the more than twelve hundred forms of sea animals found there.

Submerged Continent

The submarine valley from whence this nutrient material comes may be on what geologists call the Lost Land of Cascadia, that part of the North American continent which is thought to have become submerged off the Pacific coast when the Cascade Mountains rose in their splendor.

The scientists of the Oceanographic Laboratories of the University of Washington, who are carrying on a threefold program consisting of research work at the main laboratories on the university campus in Seattle, at the field laboratory at Friday Harbor, and on the Catalyst, are attacking the study of the sea with a well-balanced program between the biological and physical sciences. The work of the laboratory is in coöperation with the United States Navy and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The Catalyst, especially designed and built for ocean research in 1932, with funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, has proved a key to secrets Davy Jones has kept in his great locker through the ages. The vessel's name is derived from the word "catalysis," an agent that in itself remains stable while hastening a change in a chemical compound.

The pride of the Catalyst is her laboratory placed in the aft cabin. The boat has been constructed so that practically all vibration is eliminated, permitting the scientists to do almost as fine microscopic work while on the high seas as they can on land. This unique boat, 75 feet in length with an 18-foot beam and powered by a 120-horsepower engine, has a cruising range of 3500 miles, is lighted with electricity and is supplied with compressed natural gas for cooking and laboratory use.

Familar Sight

In the 15 months the Catalyst has been in use, she has become a familiar sight in northwestern waters, cruising 10,000 miles and going as far north as Skagway, Alaska. Six thousand persons visited the vessel in that time. Capt. C. T. Larsen is skipper of the craft which is manned by three additional sailors. There are accommodations for 12 scientists aboard.

Already the Catalyst has aided the scientists of this laboratory in finding the zone of minimum oxygen and the light penetration of water. They believe that they have discovered several forms unknown to science. These forms are now being checked, preparatory to announcing them to the scientific world.

Three hundred shore and bottom forms, 100 hydroids, 75 bryazoa, or moss animals, 40 kinds of jellyfish, 500 members of the floating population, and 200 fish, besides mammals, including the killer-whale, seals, porpoise and sea lions have been found in the waters of the San Juan Islands. Sharks, 12 feet in length, wolf fish and skates are among the large varieties of fish in these waters, with salmon and halibut abounding for commercial use.

With their persistent study of the chemistry, physics, botany, zoölogy and bacteriology of the sea, the deep offers these men many more secrets, and with the aid of the Catalyst even the theory of the Japanese current may be changed.

School Gives No Homework

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

NO HOMEWORK is one of the outstanding policies of the Claremont Junior High School in Oakland, Calif. For about six years Mr. H. H. Massey, principal, has been openly opposing thei dea of homework for children. Mr. Massey declares that homework belongs to the teaching systems of 10 or 20 years ago. At that time it was the popular thing for the teacher to assign lessons for the parents to teach at home in the evening, and the teachers to test the next day. The practice of the present time is for the teacher to do all three things, assign, teach, and test, and leave the evenings free for undisturbed family life. He maintains that the teachers are both trained and paid to do this work, and that everyone concerned has a right to expect it from them.

Mr. Massey considers doing away with homework for school children one of the biggest steps in helping them to form right work habits. If the child realizes that he cannot dump his school work off on his parents, and that he must get his lessons prepared during the regular school day he will learn to concentrate on the thing at hand, and will not waste time.

Six Hours Called Enough

Six hours in school is declared to be quite enough time for the child to devote to formal learning. If he is not getting enough fundamental education in that length of time, many authorities agree there must be something radically wrong with the present educational system. After a reasonable six hours workday the child should be allowed the privileges accorded the adults of the family, that is, he should be free to pursue his own constructive, wholesome hobbies. He should be able to enter into the family conversation, enjoy a bit of music or some extra reading, and then retire at a reasonable hour in peace.

Too often the exact opposite is the case. Dividing his thought and attention between what is going on about him and the harassing specter of homework hanging over his head, the child accomplishes little. In fact, he is apt to cast a shadow over the family and go to bed far too late, in a disturbed and unhappy state of mind.

Teacher Follows Through

Claremont Junior High School avoids the system of homework by what is known as supervised study. In each academic subject one-half of each period is set aside for the pupil to study the lesson for the next day. The advantages of such study at school are obvious. The teacher is at hand, ready to answer any questions that might arise in the child's mind. Textbooks and reference books are available. The child has his own desk; the room is quiet; the atmosphere conducive to study. The teachers who have been trained and are being paid to teach are in this way actually doing the teaching.

The teachers at Claremont Junior High want to do the teaching. They claim they know the business of teaching far better than the child's parents who have no doubt specialized along totally different lines. Even were the parents modernly trained teachers, the child would still be subjected to a hodge-podge of teaching methods, and this is not desirable. These teachers at Claremont like to assign a lesson, then stay on the job and teach the child to prepare that lesson. The next day when he recites there is no absent third person on whom to cast the blame of incorrect answers.

V. L. I.

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The Editor's Puzzle

206

Through all the ~~debate~~ and discussion ~~pro and con~~ about NRA, ~~this one~~ fact will probably stand out: ~~by itself alone in relief~~ and that is that ~~The people~~ having needed help, the ~~valiant~~ President ~~did his re-inaugural~~ ~~ruffled~~ ~~val best~~ to ~~give~~ it to ~~the people~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

SEE Also Saturday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS.

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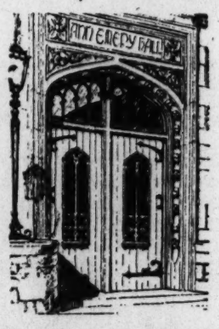

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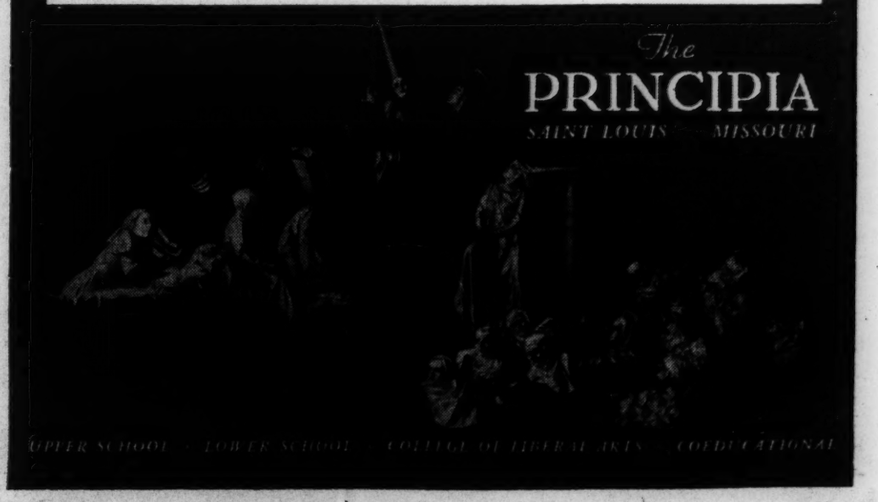

The Home Forum

The Mighty House of the O'Sheas

WHEN Grandpa O'Shea found the great plateau, up here above the clouds, he built his house of pine logs, red-barked pine logs from the pungent woods, where the scarlet Indian paint brush and blue lupin grow. Every log he squared with his broadax, so true and smooth that you would think they had been worked with a plane; and the ends were cunningly dovetailed together so that nothing can pull them apart again. Then Grandpa O'Shea went down into the canyon, where a mountain of gray marble stands above the green lakes, and there he found limestone, which he covered with earth and burned over a slow wood fire. With the lime that was left, he made mortar and sealed every crack in the house, until the fiercest winds that rage across the plateau in the winter cannot find entrance; and in the hottest days of summer, when the range cattle pant under the trees by the irrigation ditches, it is cool and fresh in the great house of Grandpa O'Shea.

That was just the beginning of the house, the first habitation on the vast sweep of the plateau, the only sign of life for fifty miles around. Since then the house of the O'Sheas has never ceased growing, year by year, until it has spread out in all directions, until it is an endless and splendid jumble of flat roofs and high-pitched roofs, of porches and entrances and balconies, until it has weathered to the tawny color of the range about it, until it seems to have grown out of the great plateau, to have its roots far down in the cracked clay soil.

* * *

And there is something else to the great house of Grandpa O'Shea, an intangible thing that comes only with time and the labor of men's hands. Your city house may be flawless, glistening with hardwood floors smoothed by machinery and resplendent with five coats of enamel; but the house of Grandpa O'Shea shows everywhere, like the enlivening, rough daubs of a water color, or the mark of the brush on an oil painting, the traces of hand work, patiently done, with primitive tools, with broadax, auger and whipsaw. But more than that, more than those little imperfections which make the whole perfect, there is a feeling of time, of events, of lives lived and work done under this sprawling, topsy-turvy roof.

The whole story of the great plateau, the entire history of the O'Sheas, is written into these stout walls, and everything they have done seems to be recorded here. The rough boards that line the kitchen were whipsawed by Grandpa O'Shea and his brother in a pit up on the hill, cut by hand, wearily, week after week, while the sawdust flew. They were used to make a flume for water, which the brothers were carrying to their placer claim on the bench above the river; and when the gold ran out here, Grandma O'Shea had them salvaged to finish the inside of her kitchen. How many coats of whitewash have been brushed upon them, how many wagon loads of limestone hauled up from the canyon to make the whitewash!

This broad bench at the back of the kitchen has been worn smooth by the Indians who have brought wild raspberries and strawberries to Grandma O'Shea, in exchange for sugar or old clothes, or who have waited here patiently until Grandpa O'Shea was ready to trade horses with them.

The floor in the corner has been roughened into splinters by the high-heeled riding boots and clanking Mexican spurs that the O'Sheas have thrown there every evening for seventy years, when they have finished their day on horseback.

There are two grooves on the dining room floor, at the end of the fifteen-foot table, where the head of the O'Shea household has pushed back his chair after meals, and the narrow stairs out of the old parlor are worn away in the middle.

Beside the table where Grandpa O'Shea used to sit and read the newspapers and Shakespeare and the Bible, the wall is blackened slightly from the smoke of his candle. He would rise at four o'clock, even in the winter, and read there close to the great drum stove, before anyone else on the plateau was astir. Later on came lamps with colored china shades, but Grandpa O'Shea always kept his candle beside him in the corner.

There is a winding vastness to the old house. You quickly lose yourself, unless you know its geography, and it seems to lack all sense of direction or any notion of mere convenience. No one seems to know, for example, why there are two stairways leading to the second floor, not fifteen feet apart. Apparently Grandpa O'Shea intended to remove one some day, but never got around to it. It is not clear, either, why there should be three back doors in the kitchen, and a step halfway down the upstairs hall, which you are sure to fall over in the darkness. The chimneys are beyond counting and few have seen all the bedrooms that have been papered and repapered by the O'Shea housekeepers, with their own hands, until the thin partition walls have become thick.

No one knows why the house has grown into these strange shapes and sizes and that is the glory of it. It seems to have grown of its own accord, like a living thing, without regard to the plans of men. Every generation of O'Sheas has added a little to it, or changed it about until now they have even installed electric light, which seems strangely out of place beside the massive beams marked with the broadax of Grandpa O'Shea. But the dry, friendly smell of old wood remains, and the floors, when you climb up the narrow stairs to bed, creak merrily, as if to tell you of all the O'Sheas who have come and gone here before you.

* * *

Just below the house, almost a village scattered across the range, are the barns. And, ah, the peculiar glory of old barns! Old barns of logs hewn out by Grandpa O'Shea, but still sound and of a rich weathered tint to rejoice the artist's soul. What a picture they make against the brown sweep of the range and the blue mountains beyond, what a silhouette against the sky at night! Barns of every size and shape, listing sideways, battered by long use, but an integral part of the range itself. How many generations of horses have lived in them, how many clumsy, long-legged colts have first seen the world through these great open doors, how many swallows have built their round mud nests in the eaves, until there is hardly room for one more!

What a splendid sight are these score of sleek horses in their stalls, munching sweet alfalfa hay after their day in the fields! In his private box stall the great black stallion is chewing his supper contentedly, monarch of all he surveys. And old Spot, a privileged character who is never tied, who has carried young O'Sheas without number down the hill to school, wanders about at will and thrusts his warm muzzle into your back, hoping for a lump of sugar.

What a welter of old things and old memories the barn has accumulated since Grandpa O'Shea's time! Saddles of antique design that will never be used again, but still have their honored place on the rough log wall. Hairy chaps, moth-eaten and almost bare, that went out of cowboy fashion years ago. Bridles, saddle blankets galore and a couple of great holsters that haven't seen revolvers since the days when the Indians were bad.

What a merry sound it is as we unharness and unsaddle after the day's work—the creak of old leather, the tinkle of buckles, the steady grinding sound of horses who have earned their supper! And see the unstinted plenty here, the hay piled high in the lofts above and thrust down to the mangers until the horses can eat no more, the mighty bins of oats, the tubs of mash mixed for the pigs, who clamor through the fence to be fed.

All these things the plateau has given to the O'Sheas for their toil until they, like their houses and their barns, are part of it.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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Coral Forest

In the hours of winter night,
Crimson floods the frosty-white:
Green, then phosphorescent blue,
Magically mingling, too;
Who may tell the charm of these
Sparkling, branching, coral trees?

JANET FAIRLEIGH-STONE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari, Florence

A Seventeenth Century Domestic Scene: From an Old Italian Tapestry

Ludwig Spohr—Tone Poet

"The first singer on the violin that ever appeared." Such was the judgment which the Italian critics delivered, when one of the truest of tone-poets first drew his bow to speak to, and kindle the emotions of, an audience in Italy. This was Ludwig Spohr. Great as a composer, great as a violinist, and beloved as a man, he has won the laurels of a master, and gained a place among the most illustrious musicians. Few have been more devoted to their art, or more ready to help a poor but promising student, than Spohr; few have appreciated the works of others as did the composer of the "Last Judgment," and the "Power of Sound."

He was born at Brunswick on the 5th April, 1784. Fortunately both his parents were musical; his father being an excellent flautist, while his mother possessed remarkable talent as a pianiste and singer. As might be supposed, they often passed their evenings in practicing music, and the development of young Ludwig's high musical gifts was naturally due to these family concerts. Nature had endowed him with a very sensitive ear and a fine clear voice, so that when he was but four or five years old, he joined with his mother in duets at the evening gatherings.

From a very early age the little boy evinced a disposition for the instrument on which he afterward became so distinguished a performer. He had so long been teasing his father for a violin, that when he was six years old, he presented him with his first instrument. Great was the little fellow's joy on receiving this treasure. It was never out of his hands, and he would wander about the house with it, endeavouring to play some of his favorite melodies. In his autobiography Spohr says: "I still recollect that after my first lesson, in which I had learnt to play the G-sharp chord upon all the four strings, in my rapture at the harmony, I hurried to my mother, who was in the kitchen, and played the chord to her so incessantly that she was obliged to drive me out."

Young Ludwig received his first lesson on the violin from Dufour, an excellent amateur musician, who had settled at Seesen, in which town the Spohr family at that time resided. The progress the boy made fairly astonished Dufour, and induced him to ask the parents to allow the boy to devote himself entirely to music. This was agreed to, and little Ludwig was delighted. His progress was wonderful; indeed, so well did he play, that, although a boy, he obtained an appointment in the Court orchestra at Brunswick. Already, too, he had shown his inclination for composing, although as yet he had received no instruction either in harmony or counterpoint.—FREDERICK CROWEST, in "The Great Tone Poets." (London: Richard Bentley, 1881.)

THE city of Florence is rich in tapestries. The ruling house of Medici were enthusiastic collectors and patrons in this field, and a tapestry factory was founded in 1545 by the Grand Duke Cosimo I, under the direction of the Flemish masters, Nicolaus Karcher and Jan van Roost of Brussels. Many well-known artists supplied the cartoons.

"Domestic Scene in Winter," by Pierre Fevère of Paris, by whom it is said that the imitation of painting in tapestry was carried to an extreme in the seventeenth century, gives an interesting and detailed picture of the home life of the period. Many objects, familiar as exhibits in museums or antiquarian shops, are here seen in their natural grouping, relationship and use.

There is the round brass brazier, full of burning charcoal which a child is blowing with the bellows, while an aged man, probably the grandfather, wrapped in an ample gown, bends over it to warm his hands. There is the smaller "scaldino," held by the woman on the right, showing a method of heating still in regular use, by means of like perforated metal receptacles or simpler earthenware vessels, in humble households.

One woman is busy with what appears to be a lace pillow, while another, standing by the table, is winding wool into balls ' means of a simple piece of mechanism still in use in peasant homes. Through the window to the right, on the balustrade of which a parrot is seated, may be seen houses, a cobbled street, and women walking with their hands protected by large muffs.

The bed is of the old four-post order, with ample curtains, and the great hooded fireplace of the form to be found surviving in the old houses of town and country. In the further room a group of men is gathered at the table, absorbed in a game.

It is a quiet, pleasant scene, suggestive of a peaceful, well-ordered life, in which the placid industrious women, the old man and boy, and even the cat and parrot, play a tranquil and comfortable part. A richly decorative effect is contributed by the border of medallions and arabesques.

A World Draped in White

The heavy, feathery flakes have been falling all the night through, we shall suppose, and when you get up in the morning the world is draped in white. What a sight it is! It is the world you know, but yet a different one. The familiar look has gone, and another has taken its place; and a not unpleasant puzzlement rises in your mind, born of the patent and remembered aspect. It reminds you of a friend who has been suddenly placed in new circumstances, in whom there is much that you recognize, and much that is entirely strange. How purely, divinely white when the last snowflake has just fallen! It touches you like some perfection of music. And Winter does not work only on a broad scale; he is careful in trifles. Pluck a single ivy leaf from the old wall, and see what a jeweler he is! How he has silvered over the dark-green recticulations with his frosts! The faggot which the tramp gathers for his fire is thicklier incrusted with gems than ever was the scepter of the Moguls. Go into the woods, and behold on the black boughs his glories of pearl and diamond—pendant splendors that, smitten by the moonray, melt into tears and fall but to congeal into splendors again. Nor does he work in black and white alone. He has on his palette more gorgeous colors than those in which swim the summer setting suns; and with these, about three o'clock, he begins to adorn the West; and a couple of hours later, when the orb has fallen, and the flaming crimson has mellowed into liquid orange, you can see the black skeletons of trees scribbled upon the melancholy glory. —ALEXANDER SMITH, in "Dreamthorp."

Wachsender Wohlstand

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE heute doch alle Völker jedes Zeichen begrüßen, das eine Wiederkehr des Wohlstandes verspricht! Jedes Anzeichen wird mit den schon festgestellten aufgezählt, und Presse und Rundfunk verbreiten gemeinsam die ermutigende Nachricht. Dieses Verbreiten scheint jedoch auf materiellen Erwerb und seine Regelung bedacht zu sein. Ein namhafter Elektriker soll einem bekannten Volkswirtschaftler auf die Frage, in welcher Richtung die Forschung in den nächsten 50 Jahren wohl die größte Entwicklung erfahren werde, geantwortet haben, daß er glaube, die größten Entdeckungen werden auf geistigem Gebiete gemacht werden.

Wie bedeutsam, daß Mary Baker Eddy in einem Briefe an eine Zweigkirche lange vor dieser Voraussage erklärte (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 154): „Gott wartet nur, bis der Mensch es wert ist, daß Er die Mittel und das Maß Seiner Gnade erhöht. Ihr habt schon Beweise des Gedeihens Seines Zion. Ihr sitzet unter eurem eigenen Weinstock und Feigenbaum, dem Wachstum der Geistigkeit,—jenem Weinstock, dessen Weingärtner unser Vater ist".

Die Welt hat in neuerer Zeit Geschehnisse erlebt, die zeigen, daß materieller Erfolg vergänglich und unbeständig ist. Viele Menschen haben aus den durchgemachten Prüfungen Lehren gezogen, die ihre Gedanken auf den Geist hinlenkten. Die Gewißheit der Versorgung muß auf etwas Beständigerem als äußeren Anzeichen materieller Zustände beruhen.

Die Wahrheit über das Sein des Menschen ist, daß er Gottes Kind ist. Den Beweis, „welch eine Liebe uns der Vater erzeigt hat", sehen wir in Jesu größtem Opfer, dem entscheidenden Ereignis in seiner messianischen Laufbahn. In welchem Maße verlassen sich heute die Menschen auf die Verheißungen von „einem Gott und Vater unser aller"? Niemand kann ohne die Führung des Gemüts, Gottes, des unendlich Guten, wahrhaft erfolgreich sein, ob er die göttliche Führung anerkennt oder nicht. Die Erkenntnis der Wahrheit des Seins, die neue und höhere Anschauungen von Gott und dem Menschen—vom Prinzip und der Idee—entfaltet, führt zu jener stets begehrten Befriedigung, die man Freudigkeit nennt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat Tausenden und aber Tausenden gezeigt, daß dieses geistige Erwachen zu dem Verständnis und der Aufrichtung wahren Wohlstandes in ihrem Leben führt.

Man hört oft fragen: Wie kann ich Gottes Führung suchen und erkennen? Niemand sucht im materiellen Denken das Erfassen der geistigen Tatsachen des Seins, die einen in das Reich bleibenden Friedens führen. Das Verständnis Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm—die Einheit von Prinzip und Idee—führt auf den Weg, auf dem man durch Glauben und Vertrauen Sicherheit findet. „Die Sterblichen müssen über die vergänglichen, endlichen Formen hinausblicken, wenn sie den wahren Sinn der Dinge gewinnen wollen. Wo anders kann der Blick ruhen als in dem unerforschlichen Reich des Gemüts?", schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 264 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift".

Die Heilige Schrift erweist sich, wenn sie durch diesen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Schlüssel erschlossen wird, als ein ständig sich entfaltendes Forschungsgebiet. Was könnte bei der Betrachtung unseres Gegenstandes dem, der Wohlstand sucht, klarer sein als die Verheißung: „Gleichwie der Regen und Schnee vom Himmel fällt und nicht wieder dahinkommt, sondern feuchtet die Erde und macht sie fruchtbar und wachsend, daß sie gibt Samen, zu säen, und Brot, zu essen: also soll das Wort, so aus meinem Munde geht, auch sein. Es soll nicht wieder zu mir leer kommen, sondern tun, was mir gefällt, und soll ihm gelingen, dazu ich's sende". Das ist also echtes Gedeihen, und glücklich ist, wer weiß, daß dessen sichtbarer Ausdruck auf dem Wort Gottes in seinem Herzen beruht. Er weilt in jener geschützten Wohnstätte, dem Bewußtsein des Guten. Die Freude, auf solcher Grundlage zu bauen, ist der Vorbote des Gelingens. Jedermann hat Zutritt zu diesem Vorratshaus unbedingter Wahrheit, um zu empfangen, was er zu seinem Bauen braucht. Durch Ergründen und Anwenden der Wissenschaft des Christentums wird es klar gemacht.

Den materialistischen Vorwänden, die an die Tür unseres Denkens klopfen und Einlaß begehren, Widerstand leisten, ist ein notwendiger Schritt. Der nächste große Schritt ist das Anerkennen und klare Erfassen der Allgegenwart Gottes, des Guten. Ist dies geschehen, wo hat dann der Irrtum des materiellen Sinnes—Zwietracht, Mangel, Krankheit oder Streit—Raum, sich breit zu machen? Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß durch das Behaupten und Erkennen der Wahrheiten des Seins Ergebnisse in Erscheinung treten, die zeigen, daß die Wahrheit die Macht hat, die durch die Sturmwinde furchterregender materieller Schöpfungsanschauungen in Aufruhr gebrachten Wogen zu stillen. Kein Wunder, daß sich die Veredelung unseres Denkens als der langgesuchte Weg erweist, auf dem der einzelne den Staat und das Volk fördern helfen kann. Jeder hat seinen Platz auszufüllen und seinen Teil zum Wohl der ganzen Welt beizutragen—dem Ziel, dem der Internationalismus mit immer günstigeren Aussichten zustrebt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Increasing Prosperity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW all nations hail any sign that bespeaks a return of prosperity today! Each indication is added to that already marked, and the press, with its associate, the radio, spreads abroad the encouraging news. This publicity seems, however, to point toward material acquisition and the adjustment thereof. It is reported that a great electrician was asked by a well-known economic statistician what line of research would see the greatest development in the next fifty years, and the reply was that he believed the greatest discoveries would be along spiritual lines.

How significant that long before this forecast Mary Baker Eddy had made the following statement in a letter to a branch church (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154): "God only waits for man's worthiness to enhance the means and measure of His grace. You have already proof of the prosperity of His Zion. You sit beneath your own vine and fig-tree as the growth of spirituality—even that vine whereof our Father is husbandman."

The world in more recent times has had experiences which show that material success is fleeting and fickle. Many have from the trials imbibed lessons which have turned their thoughts Spiritward. Assurance of supply must be founded on something more substantial than is outwardly indicated in material conditions.

The truth of man's being is his divine sonship. The proof of "what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us" is shown in Jesus' supreme sacrifice, which was climacteric in the process of his Messiahship. Today, how much are men relying upon the promises of "one God and Father of all"? Whether or not the divine leading is acknowledged, none can truly prosper apart from the guidance of Mind, God, infinite good. It is the knowledge of the truth of being, unfolding new and higher views of God and man—Principle and idea—which results in that ever sought satisfaction called happiness. Christian Science has shown thousands upon thousands that this spiritual awakening begets the understanding and establishment of veritable prosperity in their lives.

A question frequently asked is, How may I seek and know God's guidance? No one searches in material thinking for a comprehension of the spiritual facts of being which will guide one into the realm of abiding peace. It is the understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him—the oneness of Principle and idea—that leads into the path wherein the footsteps of faith and confidence lead onward to security. "Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things. Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind?" writes Mrs. Eddy on page 264 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The Scriptures become an ever unfolding field for research when opened by this Christianly scientific key. Considering the subject herein viewed, what could be plainer to one who seeks prosperity than the promise, "As the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater: so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." Here, then, is genuine prosperity, and happy is he who knows that the visible expression is based on the Word of God in his heart. Such a one shall dwell in that safeguarded habitation, the consciousness of good. The joy of construction on such a basis is the harbinger of its achievement. Everyone has access to the storehouse of essential truth for his building; it is made plain in the study and application of the Science of Christianity.

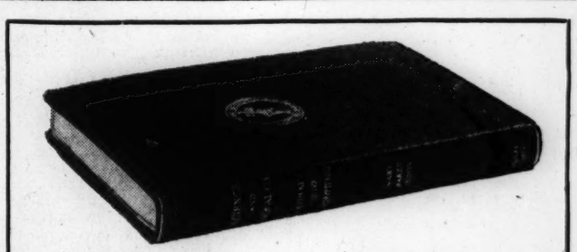
To resist the materialistic arguments that knock at our mental doors for admission is a necessary step. The next great step is the acknowledgment and realization of the ever-presence of God, good. This step taken, where has the error of material sense—calling itself discord, lack, sickness, or warfare—room to spread itself? Christian Science teaches that through affirmation and realization of the truths of being results will be evident such as will show the power of Truth to calm the waters stirred by the stormy winds of fearsome material views of creation. Small wonder that the betterment of our thought-processes should be found to be the long-sought way of individual contribution to the forward movement of state and nation! Each one of us has his place to fill and part to perform in maintaining the welfare of the whole world—the goal toward which the spirit of internationalism points with an increasingly prosperous outlook.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Florence

O Florence! with the Tuscan fields and hills
And famous Arno, fed with all their rills;
Thou brightest star of star-bright Italy!
Rich, ornate, populous,—all treasures thine,
The golden corn, the olive, and the vine. . . .
Gardens, where flings the bridge its airy span,
And Nature makes her happy home with man;
Where many a gorgeous flower is duly fed
With its own rill, on its own spangled bed,
And wreathes the marble urn, or leans its head,
A mimic mourner, that with veil withdrawn
Weeps liquid gems, the presents of the dawn;—
Thine all delights, and every muse is thine;
And more than all, the embrace and intertwine
Of all with all in gay and twinkling dance.

—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, in "The Garden of Boccaccio."



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Cambridge Opens Welcoming Doors To 5000 Savants

American Association for Advancement of Science Covers Wide Field

The vanguard of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an organization of approximately 20,000 members, arrived today chiefly made up of mathematicians who will attend a special meeting of their own society this evening before the ninety-third annual meeting gets under way tomorrow.

Nearly 5000 association members are expected to be in attendance at sessions to be held at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Nearly all educational institutions in and around Boston will assist in playing host to the guests. The convention will represent the activities of 139 scientific and engineering societies.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely will give the welcome of the State at the official opening session and reception in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Statler tomorrow evening. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., will speak on behalf of the educational institutions of Greater Boston, and Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory, has been designated by Dr. James B. Conant to express the greetings of the various natural science organizations of Boston and Cambridge. Prof. Henry N. Russell, distinguished Princeton astronomer and president of the association, will preside.

Exhibits in Research Work

Memorial Hall, Cambridge, is to be used during the meeting to display various paraphernalia collected from all over the world that will be of particular interest to those actively engaged in research work. What is believed to be the first practical method of hastening the condensation of steam, a process of great importance in power plants and on steamships, is to be announced by Mr. T. B. Drew and Mr. W. M. Nagle of the department of chemical engineering at M. I. T. The process involves the use of oleic acid, commonly found in many soaps, as a coating for the condensing surfaces.

Three years ago, German engineers observed that steam could condense more rapidly on a cold surface if the process occurred in the form of drops rather than as a transparent film wetting the whole surface. The process is similar to the misting of mirrors on a cold morning.

At the outset this announcement seemed only technically valuable, but it means that the method will make possible a reduction of from one-third to one-half in the size of large surface condensers employed in power plants and on steamships. In the course of research, just to show how practical achievements are sometimes made, the two physicists discovered that washing with soap sometimes conferred drop-producing ability to copper and brass surfaces. Working from this fact they discovered that free fatty acids such as oleic and stearic acid, caused the drops to form. Treating metal surfaces with these agents it was found that they could be made permanently effective and in order to destroy the drop-forming property the surface had to be ground away.

Study of Marine Life

Another exhibit is the machine to take motion pictures through a microscope of animalcules whirling on a disk traveling at 20,000 revolutions a minute; or, in other words, it is like a camera grinding away at the youngsters whirling around on a merry-go-round.

How the colors on the artist's palette are built up from a small group of colors which serve as building blocks for the shades and tints an artist uses, will be demonstrated by Dr. Herbert E. Ives, color expert of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. He will use a number of projectors and diagrams to show how the most sensitive gradations may be obtained and will analyze a number of finished paintings to illustrate the results obtained.

Prof. Harvey B. Lemon of the University of Chicago will illustrate the present methods used in introducing talking pictures into school work. Some of the films are to be shown together with the special portable sound apparatus designed for classroom use.

Prelates Aid Drive For Boston Relief

Asking that all Christians who consider themselves religious and devoted to the fundamentals on which their church was founded make personal sacrifices in order that the $4,500,000 Boston emergency campaign of 1934 might be successful was urged in a joint appeal yesterday afternoon by William Cardinal O'Connell, dean of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America, and the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts.

Both the prelates sighted it as a duty of all good citizens to give and give freely to this worthy campaign which opens Jan. 15.

As a starter for the campaign fund an auction was conducted last night at the Shubert Theater during intermissions by persons prominent in the sports world. The sum of $250 was realized from the many articles auctioned, some of which included a three-month-old Siberian husky dog given by Mrs. Milton Seeley of Wonalancet, N. H., a tennis racquet given and autographed by Miss Helen Jacobs and a golf stick given by Mr. Francis Ouimet, former national amateur champion.

Connecticut Moves To Stop Truck 'Ganging'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26—Mr. Michael A. Connor, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, has launched a campaign to break up what he calls "ganging" by motor-trucks. He has asked police in every city to break up these truck parades and require the drivers to keep a reasonable distance between vehicles.

Scholastic Center Rising on Site of Old Mexico City Dungeon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Rising on the site formerly occupied by Belem Prison and "Palace of Justice" is Mexico's largest primary school plant, to cost about 1,500,000 pesos (about $750,000) and to have a capacity of 5000 students. The group of structures, known as the "Scholastic Center of the Revolution" is being constructed by the Federal Ministry of Education in conjunction with the central department of the federal district.

Demolition of the old prison building which had been known as the "Dark Castle" and as "Belem Dungeon" for many decades, was started in June. At present foundations for some of the buildings have been built and some of the walls have begun to rise.

The various buildings are being constructed around a central stadium which is to be linked with the rest of the plant by a continuous gallery network. Adjoining the stadium will be an open-air theater, a swimming pool and bath house.

One hundred classrooms with a capacity of 50 persons each are called for in the plan, the classrooms alone occupying six separate structures to be joined by ample staircases and galleries.

An almost solid foundation exists on the site, built presumably to prevent prisoners escaping by making excavations underneath their cells. As much as possible of this old subsoil structure will be utilized in the new educational center.

The buildings are to be of metal, concrete, wood and tile. Six separate gardens around the buildings are to be planted. A radio receptor is to be installed as part of the permanent equipment. Constructors expect to have the buildings ready for use by the middle of next year.

Pan-Americanism Revived by Hull

(Continued from Page 1)

gentina and the United States, for instance, can talk in terms of mutual concessions which will stimulate the interchange of automobiles and hides. Brazil and the United States can talk of coffee and sewing machines. In the second place, Mr. Hull invited the other republics of the Americas to join with the United States in urging upon the other nations of the world joint action for the progressive lowering of tariff barriers for the sake of world-wide recovery in which all will share.

The Hull proposal was debated for three days. It met a variety of response, with an increasing unanimity of support. Argentina gave its unqualified indorsement—significant in that Argentina has steadfastly refused to ratify action during past years. Mexico, through its able spokesman, Dr. Jose Manuel Puig Casauranc, questioned whether the proposal looked far enough, whether it envisaged the fact that the fundamental economic bases of our common life have been so altered that it is idle to think in terms which do not cut deeper than does this proposal. Other questions were raised. The proposal was adopted unanimously and seemingly with much enthusiasm.

Criticized for Indefiniteness

Nevertheless, the outward show did not altogether reveal the inner state of mind. The argument of delegates in the corridors revealed that many viewed the proposals as too indefinite to promise any concrete action: that they voted for it not because of any great faith in its efficacy, but because of the belief that it was innocuous. Others were frank to say that while they believed in Mr. Hull's candor and good intentions, that they entertained no hopes that the United States or Argentina would be able to make any tangible concessions to give it reality.

Others pointed out that the products which Latin America produces—beef, hides, sugar, wheat, copper, tin, nitrates, coffee, fruit—are for the most part also products which the United States sells in the world market, and that it is highly unlikely in view of the recovery program in the United States that Washington could give substance to the hopes raised by the Hull proposal. They said, and usually without rancor, that Mr. Hull's intentions are excellent, but that the United States's excess of wheat and copper and beef and other things will effectually prevent Washington from contributing to international recovery.

To such arguments as these, the American answer has invariably been, Yes, there are almost insurmountable obstacles, but if we set our faces toward coöperation, we can make a beginning at least, we can make some small progress now, and prepare ourselves to take longer steps when the days of panic pass.

The judgment as to the importance of this specific proposal must be tested in the light of future events, but one thing seems clear. This proposal, the discussion which sprang out of it, and the depression which lies behind it have all contributed to give more substance to the Pan-American dream than it has possessed since the days of Simon Bolivar.

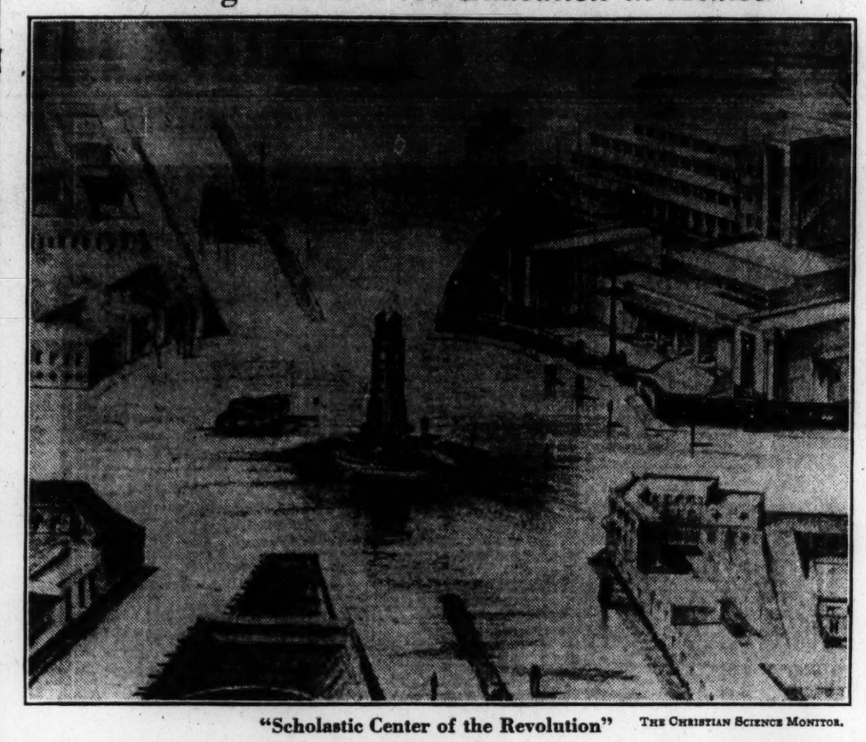
Piratical Society Indicted

Official Pan-Americanism has been at best a sorry second-best article of faith. The depression has done more to make it real. We all felt this as Mr. Hull dryly, unemotionally recited the case for a new measure of international coöperation. Implicit in all that he said was the indictment of this piratical society which burns coffee in Brazil, corn in Iowa and starves children in Shanghai.

There may be hope for some genuine and vital Pan-Americanism. It started as a faint and uncertain flame in the thought of Simon Bolivar more than a century ago. It has been flickering and all but failing ever since. It has been a hollow empty echoing shell of an official thing. Its history has run parallel with the expansion of American possessions. Step by step as the limits of the United States have been pushed out and out, the fear of the Washington Government has been augmented—fear compounded with jealousy. The United States waxed great and rich and proud, and showed it in its relations with Latin America, and they came to distrust the United States. Pan-Americanism as a spiritual dream of a united America all but vanished.

"We are in distress—together," was Mr. Hull's appeal. This is the new note. The United States approaches these other nations not as the rich and strong neighbor, but conscious that no nation has suffered more keenly than it has. In distress together, and together all must find the way out. The appeal reached this audience of Latin-American delegates. The proposal may have few concrete results, but it and the discussion which it provoked have done more to breathe life into Pan-Americanism than anything which has happened in many years. It may be that the dream of Bolivar may be given substance.

Marking New Era for Education in Mexico



"Scholastic Center of the Revolution" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Architect's Drawing of Group of Buildings Rising on the Site of the Old "Belem Dungeon" in Mexico, D. F.

Roosevelt Thanks Hull

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Dec. 26 (AP)—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, received the congratulations of President Roosevelt today for his work as head of the delegation to the seventh Pan-American Conference. "You have shown our neighbors that your ideals and mine are not empty words," Mr. Roosevelt cabled him. Mr. Hull was to leave late tonight for Buenos Aires on his return to the United States.

Pension Abuses Must Face Fire at Albany

(Continued from Page 1)

restoration of his name to the pay rolls in a $7000 job last November.

The Brownell bills will have the support of the Fiorello H. LaGuardia mayoralty, which is pledged to a complete overhauling of the pension law. The Mayor-elect thinks no pension should run higher than $5000.

The Merchants' Association also has declared its support of the movement in a statement which estimated that, if the present system continued unchanged, in 10 years the yearly cost to the city will be $60,000,000.

Removal of present inequities in the pension system which enable a discredited political machine to burden both pay roll and plans of the new administration with old incompetencies would save $5,000,000 yearly, the Citizens' Budget Commission reported. In the proposed legislation, it would restore to all the retirement funds the standard of contributions and benefits established by the special pension commission in 1913 and incorporated in the pension laws of 1917 and 1920. Such changes would:

What Would Be Achieved

1. Consolidate all the active pension money into two actuarily sound funds—the City Employees' Retirement Fund and the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

2. Limit the pension maximum to $5000.

3. Deny pensions to dismissed officials or officials quitting under charges or under investigation.

4. Amend the charter to prevent the recurrence of unsound and unfair pension legislation in the future.

New York City was the pioneer among American cities in providing pension privileges to insure security for the nonproductive years of city employees not able to lay aside enough money to keep them in reasonable comfort.

In the beginning, contributions to the annuity fund were on a sound actuarial basis and the annuities were virtually self-sustaining. Since then the cost burden has shifted from the employees to the city through inadequate contributions and overliberal benefit provisions effected by legislation either prepared or promoted by the employees themselves without protest from the city authorities.

Thus Tammany has just bestowed a pension on Thomas F. Dwyer, one-time market commissioner, who was dismissed by Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee when he refused to cut costs in the Bronx Terminal Market, where expenses ran to $125,000 a year, as compared with a $5000 income. Another beneficiary was Sheriff James A. McQuade of the "34 starving Brooklyn McQuades," who banked $547,254 in seven years and may now retire on a $6000 a year income for life.

Tree Full of Plums

An instance of the way in which high-salaried and able-bodied officials may retire on pension before they are even 50, adding a burden which the regular civil employees and the taxpayers must bear years longer than if they retired after a full life in the service, is had in the case of Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, commissioner of health since 1928. Dr. Wynne is 51 years of age and has been in the city's health service for about 27 years. His pension allowance will be $7500 a year.

These are only three out of 120 Tammany officials just put on the rolls—or about to be put there—at pensions ranging from a near $4000 voted Mr. Dwyer, to a near $15,000 voted to Mayor O'Brien. The latter, after paying $28,000 at 4 per cent interest into the pension fund, is retiring with no less than $144,000 to his credit. His pension will net him in two years all that he has put into the fund in the 13 years since it was set up. At that time he had been in the service 21 years and, as in the case of every employee, tax moneys were allocated to build up his reserve to what it would have been if he had been paying into the fund from the start of his service.

John H. Delaney and Daniel L. Ryan of the Board of Transportation, will receive about $6000 a year; Charles W. Berry, one-time Comptroller, $12,000 a year; Charles Culkin, retired Sheriff and, like Mr. McQuade of large bank account fame, $8000.

Paved Way for Abuses

The amendment to the pension law that made the average salary for the last five, instead of the last 10, years of service the basis, for computing annuities has enabled the organization to single out political leaders near the pensionable age for highly remunerative jobs a few years prior to their contemplated retirement, doubling or trebling the pension they would have received under the original provisions.

Another—an optional contribution plan—permits officials to make substantial contributions from their own pocket during a few years toward an earlier retirement and a larger pension, and makes it mandatory upon the city to likewise increase its contributions. Employees receiving small salaries, of course, are unable to pay the larger contributions to obtain this advantage. The provision also means that the city is compelled to pay a premium for the retirement of employees who have years of useful service before them.

Total retirement pay is composed of a pension—a donation from the city—and an annuity for which the reserve is built up by withholding a percentage of the employee's salary. City workers are obliged to belong to one of the 12 funds now in operation and, save for firemen, whose fund is supported entirely by municipal revenues, to contribute a percentage of their salaries.

Constitute Big Business

Figures compiled for the Citizens' Budget Commission by Dr. Paul Studensky, associate professor of economics at New York University, showed that these funds constitute a substantial business, with an annual income of $52,700,000 and an annual expenditure of $21,600,000 for pensions and other benefits to about 17,800 pensioners and an indeterminate number of other beneficiaries.

They provide for about 120,000 employees and approximately 2117 exempt office-holders. The employees contribute $17,000,000 a year and the funds themselves earn about $6,500,000. The city contributes an equal share of the cost, in addition to the administrative overhead. Nine-tenths of this cost is by direct appropriation to the pension fund and one-tenth by miscellaneous revenues flowing into the funds instead of into the city treasury.

The largest pension roll is that of the City Employees' Retirement Fund, which has 44,775 members and 1705 on the retired list. It became operative in 1920 and covers all city employees not members of the other funds. Its cost to the city rose from $2,000,000 in 1927 to $7,600,000 in 1931, and this fund was found most in need of change by the commission.

The Teachers' Retirement Fund, operating since 1917, is second largest and is held actuarily sound. It increased in cost from $3,000,000 in 1920 to $10,000,000 in 1931.

Police-Fireman Fund Unsound

Both the police and firemen's retirement funds were found by the commission to be "obsolete and financially unsound." The police fund is five-sixths city contributed and more liberal than the city employees' or teachers' funds. Abuses of disability provisions were disclosed in 1931. Policemen need not be 55 to qualify, and the majority of retirements take place before that age, with wide powers of discretion in the police commissioner, both for "retirements and death benefits."

The income of the firemen's fund amounts to one-third of its disbursements, two-thirds being covered by the issue of special revenue bonds each year. Its members also may be pensioned considerably under the general retirement age of 55 or 60.

The commission found that the saving in the administration of these two funds alone would be $2,600,000 a year, aside from the merger saving.

It recommends in addition to the projected legislation outlined, that salary contributions be increased to 5 per cent; that the option by which employees may obtain a larger pension at an earlier age be ended; that 90 per cent of employees over 70 be retired; that persons receiving salaries of $12,000 or more be required to show five years or more of service at that salary.

Sets Many Limitations

It would limit the allowable credit for service in any calendar year to one year, repeal the clause permitting retirement at 55 years on a larger retirement allowance and eliminate the additional pension benefit in the case of "involuntary" separation from the service after 20 years at 50 years of age.

In the retirement of septuagenarian employees alone the city could save $1,250,000 annually, the commission's survey showed. The year's pay roll for this group is about $6,778,034, of which $2,000,000 is paid to persons of 70 years and more.

Last-minute legislation by the outgoing Tammany mayoralty saddled the La Guardia administration with job tenure extensions for 362 septuagenarians, to, in many cases, their seventy-sixth and even eightieth year. One such is John Casey, 78, listed as a deck-hand in the municipal ferry service. Another is Philip F. Donohue, treasurer of Tammany Hall, 75, who will continue in his $12,000 job on the board of water supply.

Teachers Pension Fund Helps New York Pay Roll

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—New York City public school teachers dipped into their pension reserves yesterday and bought $4,950,000 worth of city bonds which bankers had refused to take. This action by the teachers gives the city the funds it needs to meet this month's pay rolls. The shortage had arisen out of the budget deficit.

The purchase will not only take care of this deficit, but will leave something to spare. It has been estimated that the city needed $2,805,000, of which $450,000 was for teachers' salaries, about $1,000,000 for hospitals and about $500,000 for the police department. Failure of the city to obtain these funds would have held up payment of salaries to teachers, policemen and firemen along with many other city workers.

Here Is Another Handy Argument For World Peace

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A new "life-death" ray, said to be capable of projecting bacteria emanations which will destroy humans, animals and crops, was described in a special article in the Sunday Dispatch.

The article said that the new device could be used as well for neutralizing plague conditions and fostering healthier animal and plant life.

Prof. O. A. Newell, head of the research department of the National Health League, the newspaper said, had revealed some of the characteristics of the ray. It was described as "a wireless device made to imitate deadly rays which have been found in nature."

"Emulsions of abnormal bacteria," it was said, "send out rays so strong that in some cases they swing the needle of a galvanometer at ranges up to 48 feet."

The wave lengths of these emanations are then said to have been reproduced and sent out by wireless.

'Hot Dog' Stands Barred From Maine Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Dec. 26—Motorists driving along the improved Ellsworth-Bar Harbor highway to Acadia National Park had better not get hungry for anything except beauty, because "Uncle Sam" and the State of Maine are determined that no "hot dog" stands be allowed to mar the scenery.

A company of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been improving this highway and making it one of the outstanding driveways in New England. Unsightly spots have been removed or screened by shrubbery and trees and many new views of Frenchmen's Bay and Somes Sound have been opened as a result of removal of gravel banks and selective forest cutting.

Boston Snapshots

Out of the Darkness—Early on Christmas Eve we found ourselves on Park Street. The door of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul stood open—though there were no particular signs of activity. We entered and looked down the aisle. The place was pitch dark. We were on the point of turning away when a faint blue light grew in front of the altar, revealing a tableau of the Nativity. In its reflected glow we saw that the church was packed to every corner. Now with a suggestion of concealed flashlights in the choir scarcely perceptible shadows appeared in gigantic outline against the wall. Then the organ burst out and the choir joined in a carol.

We stayed until the end of this "mystery play"—finding standing room at the back of the balcony. When it ended we walked the length of the intriguing corridor at the side of the church and finally located the miniature Bethlehem scene which has been set up in one of the Cathedral Rooms. With its soft blue light and bright stars it is peculiarly effective.

⁂

Mystery and Microphones—A sense of mysterious portent pervaded the Common on Christmas Eve. The fog lent a mellowness of form and color to the surrounding electric signs and street lights. The Herald's newsboy assumed the appearance of a huge red moon rising above the city. The moving toothpaste sign above Boylston Street presented a peculiarly ghostly spectacle and the thousands of candles in the State House at the top of the hill looked like a distant city perched on a mountain.

At the center of the municipal activities in Parkman Bandstand, however, the prosaic present was in evidence. A businesslike microphone faced the angels, saints and others who took part in the Nativity play. Seizing their voices it gave them to loudspeakers which hurled every syllable far out into the night.

⁂

Children's Days—Christmas holiday days are children's days. This fact has been recognized, apparently, by the movie interests. On one sde of Washington Street we see that "Son of Kong" is visiting. Across the road is "Son of a Sailor." Incidentally we noticed that in the cast of the latter is Thelma Todd, who with Zasu Pitts once made a number of amusing comedies. We learned, too, that Miss Todd was once a school teacher in Lawrence, Mass.

⁂

Make Way for Trumpeter—As the old mansions on Mt. Vernon Street glowed again with wax candles of their youthful days we wedged ourselves into the crowd, which packed itself between them on Sunday night. Carols echoed round shadowy corners barely audible above the murmur of voices and the shuffling of feet. After persistent effort we edged our way to the corner of Louisburg Square, from whence came the sound of bell ringers. But here further progress was definitely and completely blocked.

Suddenly a sound resembling the tooting of a Paris taxicab approached. There was a movement in the crowd. It parted and a family party drove through it in wedge formation. But still the origin of the toots was unknown. The wedge reached the point where we stood and all at once we saw the horn. It was borne—below the level of many knees—by a small boy of about three years old. Leading his father by the hand, he was on his way!—but just where he was going he could not see and probably did not particularly care.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Reserves Not Needed

Massachusetts' liquor pattern won't be complete until cities and towns hold elections to squash or legalize the tavern. Some 20 per cent of the licenses are being held in trust for this legislative masterpiece—the tavern. So to speak the taverns constitute the reserves of the army of liquor distribution and the regulars holding the front are the restaurants, hotels, package stores and drug stores. Reserves suggest a force held in abeyance to fill a breach when the regulars "fail or faint." But the surprise of repeal is that the regulars are holding the front against the thirsty ones without half trying.

⁂

Why "The Tavern"?

Then of what use the reserves? Why should not the Legislature recall the reserves when it reconvenes this January?

The tavern industry is supposedly still unborn so there would be no business injustice in annulling the tavern proviso. There is no sensible or legal reason for the tavern now that the supply has outstripped the demand. There is only the distilling interests that could now be concerned whether the tavern came into existence or not. And the public is assured that this is a control bill, not a distillers' bill. So the public might well ask: "Whose interests will be served by the tavern now that the public is overly-supplied?"

⁂

Sanguine liquor dealers are finding that they bit off more than they could swallow—more than the consumers could swallow in fact and are urging the licensing boards to take back their liquor diplomas.

⁂

And while we are on this subject—what of that prize lachrymose argument used by exponents of the tavern, namely: Overalled workers would blush to enter a restaurant for their liquor. Well, the only blush this writer has witnessed above the overalls was induced by the firewater unblushingly ordered generally in fortissimo by the wearer. The workers, it appears, have girded their loins and swept aside that shyness about which the legislators fumed so much. The tavern appears to have fewer and fewer justifications—unless it was a distillers' bill.

Huddleston to Lecture In Boston on Jan. 5

Bostonians who wish to hear Mr. Sisley Huddleston, special European correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will have an opportunity to do so on Jan. 5. He will lecture that night at Steinert Hall on "Can Europe Avoid War?"

The lecture will be under the auspices of the Women's City Club of Boston, where tickets may be obtained. Mr. Huddleston brings a wealth of experience and first-hand knowledge to his subject, gained not only as a Monitor correspondent, but also as a former Paris correspondent of The Times, London.

Hope Rekindled By Charity Deeds In Greater Boston

Curley Gives Dinners to 353 Families—Marines Entertain Youngsters

The needy and the unemployed in Greater Boston are rejoicing today after a Christmas that has rekindled hope in the hearts of people everywhere.

Outward signs of the spiritual festival are disappearing. Some candles have flickered out. The echo of booming bells and chorusing congregations have been lost to sound, but the deeper import of the universal holiday still lingers in silent exultation.

From every part of the city and from distant points in New England come accounts of countless activities in helping the poor and the homeless that signify increasing evidence of good will toward men.

The Massachusetts Recovery Board's Department of statistics furnishes evidence of greatly increased retail sales during the last few weeks. The shipping department of one of the larger Boston department stores reports handling the greatest volume of merchandise on record.

Heartening as these reports may be as a barometer of increasing material prosperity, many moved by the real meaning of Christmas may attach a deeper significance to these hopeful signs. Bare statistics tell a joyful story—that in a time of seeming human lack and limitation, never was the desire to share and to give more manifestly far-reaching.

Christmas cheer took wings yesterday when a speedy airplane left Boston Airport and headed eastward into the gray murk of the north Atlantic with gifts for the keepers of 70 lonely light stations from Thatchers Island to barren Mount Desert Rock. In the plane with Capt. William Wincapaw of Portland was Mr. Adriel Bird, a Boston business man, who makes it a point to remember the faithful watchers on the coast.

"Leathernecks," is what the United States Marines call themselves, but Christmas found them in anything but a "hardboiled" pose. The marine detachment at the Boston Navy Yard entertained 200 needy youngsters in their barracks. Lieut.-Col. Fred A. Barker was the official host.

The Salvation Army, Volunteers of America and other local charitable organizations put in a busy day.

Mayor Curley supplied 353 families with Christmas dinners. Governor Ely went home to Westfield, spending the holidays with four generations of Elys.

Out in Milton the CCC encampment in the Blue Hills Reservation laid aside axes and bush scythes to partake of a feast of turkey. All of the 172 enlisted members are war veterans.

Brookline to Decide Liquor Issue Dec. 28

Thursday, Dec. 28, citizens of Brookline will go to the polls and vote whether their town shall be wet or dry.

The two issues which are in question are: Shall intoxicating liquor be sold, or shall wines and malt liquors be sold in Brookline?

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P.S.—1

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

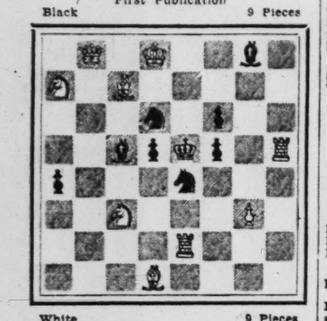
Problem No. 1577
By K. Ulbrich

Black 11 Pieces

White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Hamburger Volksblattes)

Problem No. 1578
By Nathan Nussbaum
First Publication

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
Not too difficult, but with some interesting multiple pins.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1573. Add Black P at Black QB4
No. 1575. K-Kt7
No. 1576. 1. Q-R3 Kt-B2, B6, R6
2. KtxPch
1. ——— K-Q-4
2. Q-Q6ch
1. ——— K-B4 or P-QB6
2. Q-Q6
1. ——— B-B8
2. Kt-KKt4
1. ——— Kt-K3
2. Kt-K7ch
1. ——— B-Kt8
2. RxKBPch

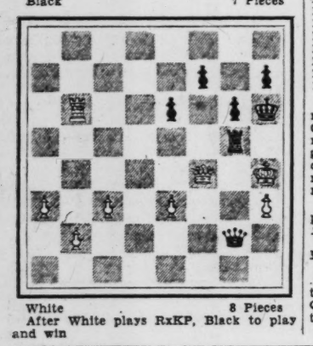
End-Game No. 179. White wins: 1 R-K6, BxR; 2 P-R7 and the Pawn must queen. If 1 . . . B-B7; 2 K-B6!

End-Games

The following position arose in a game between Alekhine and Naegeli, at Berne 1932. Black appears to have a forced win, whatever White plays. Actually White played RxKP, and Black failed to find the correct line, drawing the game in a few moves.

End-Game No. 180

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
After White plays RxKP, Black to play and win

Notes

A second match between Tartakower and Lilienthal, played in Paris, was won by the former, with two wins and four draws, making the total three wins, no losses, and nine draws.

Capablanca, reputedly the strongest rapid-transit player in the world, took part in a recent tournament at the Marshall Chess Club, making a clean score in nine rounds. Fine, Rheshevsky, and Hanauer tied for second, third, and fourth.

Kashdan recently played approximately 100 opponents, consulting at 26 boards, in an exhibition at the Labor Temple, Woodside, N. Y., with a final score of 22 wins, two draws, and two losses. Play lasted six hours.

The Ebensee (Austria) tournament resulted in a victory for Hans Müller of Vienna, who has been contributing an interesting series of articles on theoretical novelties at Folkstone to the British Chess Magazine, closely followed by Spielmann, Eliskases, and Kunnert, a strong correspondence player. The system of pairings was novel: first, a single round-robin; then the first four and the remaining five each played a single round-robin; the final standings being determined by the total score for both rounds.

Here is one of Spielmann's victories: an unusual Ruy Lopez. The victim is a young Dutch player, who, following this tournament, played a short match with Müller, losing 3-1.

Ruy Lopez

Spielmann White	Prins Black	Spielmann White	Prins Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Kt-Q2	R-K
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Kt-B3	K-B(f)
3 B-Kt5	Kt-Q5(a)	15 P-Q4	KtxP
4 B-B4(b)	P-QKt4(c)	16 KtxKt	PxKt
5 BxPch	KxB	17 KtxP	P-B4(g)
6 KtxKt	Q-R5(d)	18 Kt-Q7ch	K-K2
7 Q-B3ch	Kt-B3	19 QxPch	K-Q
8 KtxP	P-B3	20 Kt-K5	B-K3
9 KKt-B3(e)	P-Q4	21 Kt-B6ch	K-B
10 P-Q3	R-QKt	22 KtxPch	K-Q
11 Q-Kt3	Q-R4	23 B-Kt5ch	Resigns(h)
12 Castles	B-Q3		

(a) Bird's defense, which although quite playable is rarely met in master play.
(b) Recommended by Dr. Lasker. 4 KtxKt, PxKt; 5 Castles, P-QB3; 6 B-K2 is also good.
(c) The sequel proves this to be unsound.
(d) If 6 . . . PxKt; 7 Q-R5ch, K-K2; 8 Q-K5ch, K-B2; 9 Q-Q5ch, winning the QR.
(e) Of course not 9 Kt-B7, R-QKt, and the Kt is trapped.
(f) 14 . . . K-Kt is better.
(g) 17 . . . K-Kt, first, would leave the White Kt slightly embarrassed, and would indicate that White's 15 P-Q4 was a little premature.
(h) 23 . . . B-K2; 24 BxBch, RxB; 25 Kt-B6ch, etc.

Fine's exhibition at the Boston City Club provided many thrills for the spectators, for his enterprising and courageous style, combined with amazingly quick play, kept a throng of spectators eagerly moving about the hollow square. Here is an Evans Gambit that provided its quota of excitement.

Evans Gambit

Fine White	Mulloney Black	Fine White	Mulloney Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 P-KB4	Kt-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 P-KR3	B-Kt3ch
3 B-B4	B-B4	20 K-R	Kt-B7ch
4 P-QKt4	BxKtP	21 RxKt(b)	QxRch
5 P-QB3	B-R4	22 K-R2	P-Kt4(c)
6 P-Q4	PxP	23 B-Kt3	Q-KS(d)
7 Castles	PxP(a)	24 Q-Q3	P-Q4
8 Q-Kt3	Q-B3	25 BxP	B-K3
9 P-K5	Q-Kt3	26 R-B	QxKt(e)
10 KtxP	KKt-K2	27 Q-QB3	K-B
11 B-R3	Castles	28 Q-Kt7ch	K-K2
12 QR-Q	P-QR3	29 BxB	QxBPch
13 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	30 RxQ	PxR
14 BxKt	R-K	31 QxPch	K-Q3
15 B-Kt2	P-KR3	32 Q-Q7ch	K-B4
16 Kt-R4	Q-R4	33 B-R3mate	
17 Q-Kt3	KtxP		

(a) Black adopts the so-called compromised defense, which, according to Modern Chess Openings, although perhaps theoretically sound enough, in actual practice gives Black a very difficult game. Lasker's defense: 6 . . . B-Kt3; 7 Castles, P-Q3 is more satisfactory. Safest for Black is to refuse the Gambit with 4 . . . B-Kt3.
(b) An example of undue haste and impulsiveness on Fine's part. 21 K-R2, keeping all threats in hand, is decisive.
(c) If 22 . . . B-Q5; 23 Q-Kt6 (23 Kt-B5, R-K8!), R-B; 24 Kt-B5!
(d) Black retaliates in kind. After 23 . . . BxR; 24 QxB, Q-Q3, White appears to have nothing better than 25 B-K5, Q-QKt3; 26 B-Q4, Q-Q3, drawing by repetition of moves.
(e) This loses. 26 . . . Q-Kt4 should win.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

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Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service." Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

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LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KPSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

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These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Filipino Cry For Freedom Raised Again

(Continued from Page 1)

". . . to petition the President and Congress for . . . legislation that will fully satisfy the aspirations of the Filipino people to become at the earliest practicable time a free and independent nation, under conditions and circumstances that will not imperil the political, social, and economic stability of their country."

Observe that the old, simple demands for immediate and unequivocal independence have been changed to "the earliest practicable time." What does "practicable" mean? The rest of the sentence explains. It is "under conditions and circumstances that will not imperil the political, social and economic stability of their country." Interpreted that signifies: (a) politically, with a guarantee of protection from aggressive neighbors; (b) socially, with a guarantee against excessive immigration and other penetration and intervention from neighbors; (c) economically, with rights of free, or virtually free, trade with the United States.

Thus independence is made contingent upon at least three very complex conditions. A guarantee of political independence might be achieved through a pact by which Japan, Britain, France and other powers interested in the Far East would promise to respect Philippine neutrality. The islands would be made the Belgium of the Pacific. To obtain such a pact, the United States would certainly have to relinquish all naval bases on the islands. That step is far from being a foregone conclusion. Social independence—i. e. a guarantee against penetration or undue influence is more difficult, because of the large Japanese and Chinese populations already on the islands. Through these existing groups, outside governments could act, and to prevent such intervention would be next to impossible. Imagine, for example, a riot or "incident" between Japanese and Filipinos. Would Tokyo refrain from intervening? Could any near-by government be expected to refrain under easily imagined circumstances?

Economic Independence

And as for economic independence—which means continued access to the American market—that hope is exceedingly difficult to realize if the islands were cut off from the United States in all other ways. Already pressure of domestic interests—such as the beet sugar and hemp lobbies—to cut down on Philippine imports is almost overwhelming. Moreover, even viewed objectively, the obligation to give the islands preferential entry into the United States for 10, 15, or 20 years—and such a period would be required—is largely a moral and historical one of somewhat puzzling validity. If the independent Philippines ought to have free trade, what about Cuba? And what about the most-favored-nation clause? The subject bristles with difficulty. Moreover, unless the Philippines are to have the American market in perpetuity, would it not be better to force them to the cold plunge into economic independence straight away, without postponing the inevitably difficult readjustment?

The preface of three such palpable hurdles to the demand for independence when "practicable" by the Filipino extremists themselves indicates clearly that much water has been flowing under many bridges in the last twelvemonth. For a quarter of a century, the islanders have been impressed by political orator after orator that independence was the goal and climax of their existence. Now it is realized that not independence, but political, social, and economical guarantees are of greater importance. Without them, even island leaders consider that independence would be fatal.

Salient Facts

With this tacit admission contained in the instructions brought to Washington by Mr. Quezon, the problem appears in a newer light. A number of salient facts appear important in guiding a national decision, viz.:

(1) The Hawes-Cutting bill, whether good or bad—and it contained a certain measure of both qualities—will almost inevitably expire without ratification on Jan. 17.

(2) Congress is naturally reluctant, because of the press of national business, to reopen the whole question one short year after the "best possible bill" was passed. Leaders have so informed Mr. Quezon, and President Roosevelt is believed to support this position strongly. Moreover, it is by no means certain that a better bill for the Filipinos would result if the matter were reopened.

(3) It would be possible, perhaps by Presidential order, to extend the time limit. This would not itself be a constructive solution, but might facilitate one.

(4) It would be even less constructive to let the whole matter drop, though this course tempts Washington in the midst of present preoccupations.

(5) But, in the light of the islanders' own obvious doubts about the desirability of independence without great and complicated guarantees, it would seem that the Filipinos themselves should clarify their views. After all, it was the Manila Legislature which upset the Hawes-Cutting independence bill.

Admitting these facts, some American friends of the Philippines believe the best solution would be a "round-table" investigation, somewhat like the British round table on the Indian problem, the chief object of which would be clarification and education of Filipino opinion. If the islanders themselves could have, or share, the responsibility of defining: (a) their relations with Japan and the whole Pacific area; (b) their relations with the United States, both politically and economically, a great good would, it is believed, have been accomplished. The American Congress could take such joint findings, worked out on the spot, and within two or three years erect a new relationship which might be a source of stability rather than a threat and danger in the far Pacific. There is evidence that this course is being studied in the highest circles here.

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Motion Pictures

Office Scene

The RKO Keith Theater offers another well turned out picture in Universal's "Counsellor-at-Law," a stage play suited to faithful transcription on the screen because of its episodic material.

Mr. John Barrymore seems willing to forget that he is John Barrymore and throws himself wholeheartedly into the rôle of George Simon, the successful Jewish attorney who has risen from the Lower Depths of the East Side. He misses nothing but the racial flavor. As that is the chief point of the story, it is a loss. He has a real Jewish mother, capitally done by Miss Clara Langner, and more or less Judaic associates, he breaks into roughness of speech and dispays of temperament; but the Anglo-Saxon in him sticks out just enough to prevent his making quite what Mr. Paul Muni made of the part on the stage.

The minor character sketches are filled in admirably, some of them by members of the original company. Of these, Miss Malka Kornstein brings her plaintive touch to the peasant woman, Sarah Becker, who might just have stepped across from Ellis Island in spite of an adult lifetime in America; Miss Angela Jacobs as Goldie, a certain office type, has only to walk across the floor to get a laugh; Mr. T. H. Manning retains his political swagger as Peter J. Malone, and Mr. J. H. Dailey his Irish brogue and loquacity as the spying McFadden. Sarah's Communist son sees Red in the portrayal of Mr. Vincent Sherman.

It is the more polite frequenters of the busy lawyer's office who figure in its turmoil with more breath of the studio than life. Miss Bebe Daniels as Simon's secretary, Miss Doris Kenyon as his wife and Mr. Onslow Stevens as his partner are all clearly recognizable as movie people.

Life Among the Dinosaurs

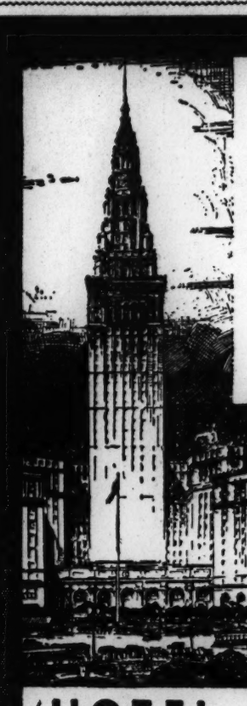
We don't know a dinosaur from a pterodactyl, but we are sure these creatures abound along with the sea serpent and prehistoric animals who inhabit "Son of Kong," now at the Keith Boston Theater. The wonder is how they can be made to look so lifelike.

The Son of Kong himself, though animated by a pair of very human eyes, looks less real than his colleagues of the animal kingdom. But he is a kindhearted beast and in return for a slight favor done him by one Carl Denham, becomes his benefactor to the last. Mr. Robert Armstrong as Denham takes everything with surprising nonchalance and Miss Helen Mack remains unrumpled in heart and appearance, through encounters with a mutinous crew, wild animals, tidal wave and hurricane, to the final dissolving of Kong's Island, where most of these film adventures take place.

Because it makes no pretentions to be true, because no audience could take it seriously, it is acceptable as an adventure story that isn't supposed to be believed. It is a sequel to a previous Kong picture.

Ben Bernie and his band hold forth on the stage. M. L.

Ohia



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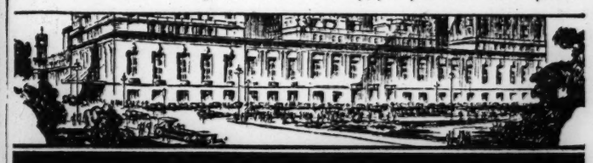

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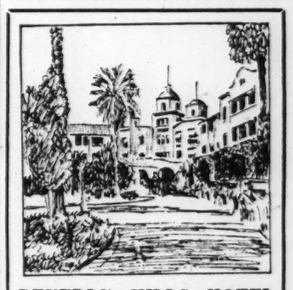

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Financial: Market Quotations

Prices Are Off Moderately In Quiet Trading

Recessions Generally Rule as Profit-Taking Gets Under Way

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Tired financial markets, apparently overlooked by Santa Claus, drifted rather disconsolately today, after their Christmas recess, and neither stocks nor staples were able to make any appreciable headway.

Metals were somewhat heavy, and recessions throughout the list ranged from 1 to around 3 points. American Telephone was a soft spot, yielding 3 points, and similar losses were recorded by Homestake Mining and United States Smelting.

Shares off around a point or more included Continental Can, du Pont, United States Steel, American Smelting and Union Pacific.

Transfers approximated 1,050,000 shares.

There were faint rumors of forthcoming monetary developments at Washington, but these seemingly made little impression on trading circles. With the gold rate holding at its last week's level, the dollar dropped in foreign exchange dealings. Sterling advanced some 4 cents, and French francs were around .08 of a cent higher.

Wheat, corn, cotton and most other commodities were narrow. Silver futures were a little heavy. Bonds were dull and mixed.

Announcement of the RFC that its domestic gold purchases up to last Saturday had aggregated $17,594,000 indicated metal to the amount of $1,912,000 had been acquired during the week. There was no statement regarding foreign gold buying.

Some Tax-Selling

Heaviness of some issues was attributed by brokers partly to belated tax-selling for the purpose of establishing both profit and loss records during 1933. Beginning Thursday such transactions must be carried out on a cash basis if they are to be made part of the year's income tax statements.

Trade analysts continued to display a hopeful attitude toward the industrial outlook. The fact that merchandise carloadings for the week of Dec. 16, actually exceeded those for the like period in 1931, instead of recording the usual seasonal decline, was particularly cheering to retail circles.

Considerable satisfaction was expressed in the financial district over the survey of the United States Chamber of Commerce which showed larger purchases of American merchandise by 29 countries in the first nine months of 1933 compared with the corresponding period of last year. Exporters were especially encouraged to find that 14 countries in the Western Hemisphere increased their buying in the United States.

In line with generally improved foreign trade, the New York Cotton Exchange Service reported that from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, world consumption of the American staple was the largest for any corresponding period since the 1928-29 season, totaling 4,879,000 bales compared with 4,640,000 in the corresponding 1932 months and 4,040,000 two seasons ago.

Light Bond Trading

The bond market was uneventful today as it had been during the period immediately preceding the Christmas holiday. Early trading was light with quotations mixed.

Predictions of new and important developments in the monetary situation early in the new year had no appreciable effect on United States Governments or other high grade domestic bonds. Treasurys and Libertys were irregular with some losses of 1-32 to 3-32d of a point balanced by a few gains ranging from 1-32 to 7-32d.

Secondary rails were slightly reactionary in some instances as traders realized profits accruing from last week's advance. The main exceptions to this trend were some loans of the Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Allegheny Corporation, which improved from fractions to a point.

Industrial and utility groups were inactive with price movements narrow. Postal Telegraph 5s eased a major fraction, other communications issues were firm. A few secondary utilities like American & Foreign Power made moderate gains. Dodge Bros. 6s, Texas Corp. 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s yielded a little ground.

The foreign list was as featureless as other sections. German issues were steady, and Canadians slightly lower. There was little trading in French, British and other European categories.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	16⅝	18⅝	Lafayette	6¾	10
City	18⅜	20⅜	Manhattan	22¼	25
Commercial	113	125	Public	19¼	22
Fifth Av	820	940	Trade Bank	20	25
First, N. Y.	1115	1200	Yorkville	30	40

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	47	53	Fulton	220	280
Banca C. I.	143	160	Guaranty	225	255
Bk NY&T	282	320	Irving	12¼	15
Bronx	6¾	10	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	69	75	Law Tie&Co	½	1½
Cn Hanover	105	120	M'facturers	13¾	16
Chemical	28¾	32	New York	73	80
County	29¼	35	Title Guar	7	12
Empire	14	18	Unit States	1475	1575

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	24	27	Merchants	240	260
N Shawmut	15	18	Second Nat	85	90

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	1	2	Harris T&S	190	240
Cont Ill Bk	29	35	Northern Tr	275	325
First Nat	67	77			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	29	32	Home	16¼	19
Am Alliance	13⅜	15	North River	14	17
Gt. Americn	13⅞	15⅞	Spgfld Fire	74	80
Hartford	38	40	U S Fire	29	32

Commodity Markets Closed

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Major commodity markets, including the Chicago Board of Trade, were closed today, and will not resume business until next Tuesday morning, thus giving traders and employees a long Christmas week-end.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 26	Last Dec. 23
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1400	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
71	39	.5	Adams Exp pf	10	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	..
21⅝	8	2	Adams Millis	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	16¾
13½	5½	..	Addressograph	100	7½	7½	7½	..
8¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¾
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	3400	99¼	98	98	99¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
33	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	20400	21¾	20⅞	21¼	22¼
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	800	3¼	3	3	3¼
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
20	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	..	..	5½	5½	5½
149⅜	70¾	6§	Allied Chem	2100	147	144	144	146
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	17¼	16½	16¾	18
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	13½	13⅞	13¾	13½
47	19½	2	Amerada	200	41⅞	40¾	40¾	42½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	25	24⅜	24⅜	25¾
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1100	15¾	15	15	15⅞
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	8¾	7⅝	7⅝	8½
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	47½	47½	47½	..
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	26¾	26¼	26¼	26
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	90	90	90	..
100½	49½	4	Am Can	2800	96	93½	96	96½
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	25⅞	23½	23½	25½
59¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	37½	37½	37½	..
14	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	5	5	5	..
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	200	17¾	17⅝	17¾	..
51¼	34	3§	Am Chicle	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	46⅛
6½	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2	2	2	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2900	49½	47½	48	49⅞
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	1200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
13	3⅞	..	Am European	100	5	5	5	..
19⅝	3⅝	..	Am & For Pow	1800	8½	7¼	7⅜	8½
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	18	15½	15½	17½
35⅞	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	12¾	12	12	..
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	500	18¼	17¾	17¾	..
17½	3⅜	..	AmIce	400	6⅝	6	6⅛	6¾
19⅛	14¼	..	Am International	600	7¼	7	7⅛	7⅜
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	600	28¾	27	27	28
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	1100	19¼	18¾	19⅛	20¼
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	13½	12¼	12¼	13⅜
35	9	2¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1100	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	12⅛
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	5200	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13¾
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4300	19	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
1½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1	1	1	1¼
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10800	44½	43¼	43⅝	45¼
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & R pf	600	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
94	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	600	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1500	19¾	18¾	19	20½
47⅜	30	2½†	Am Stores	200	37	37	37	38
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	47¾	47	47	48½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	8200	108½	106⅞	106½	109
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	300	3¾	3	3¾	4
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	130	8	7½	7½	8⅜
43¼	10⅞	7	Am Wat W & E	1400	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17⅝
80	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	400	53½	51½	51½	..
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	500	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2900	65⅞	63½	63¼	65½
4½	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1	1	1	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	7800	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14¾
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	200	9	9	9	..
14½	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	200	6	5¾	5¾	..
7⅜	1	..	A P W Paper	100	4½	4½	4½	..
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	26	26	26	..
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	79	75	75	..
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1500	4⅛	4	4¼	4
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	960	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	55⅛	54¼	54½	56¼
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	400	3⅝	3½	3½	..
20	¾	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	12⅛	10	10½	12½
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	48	48	48	..
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	47	47½	47½	..
30¼	6¾	.30	Asso Oil	10	32½	32½	32½	..
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	5600	55½	54	54⅜	55¼
74¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	200	76⅜	76¼	76¼	..
58	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	39	37½	37½	39¼
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	800	29	28⅛	28¼	28⅝
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder pf	10	81	81	81	..
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
84⅛	31	2	Auburn Auto	3500	53⅜	51*	52	53⅜
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	400	7	7	7	..
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	20	38	38	38	..
10⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2200	7	6¾	7	7

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2600	11⅜	11	11	11¾
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	34½	34½	34½	..
30⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3300	23	21½	21⅝	22⅝
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	25¼	24⅝	25¼	24½
51¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	3300	40⅞	39¾	40	40⅝
110	66⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	96	96	96	..
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
24½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	16	16	16	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	2100	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9½
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	9	8¾	8¾	9⅛
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial I Loan	900	14½	14	14	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	15⅜	15¼	15½	16
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	300	26½	26¼	26¼	..
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	5800	36⅜	35¼	35¾	36⅜
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	300	64¾	64½	64½	65
29½	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26¼
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	600	10¼	10	10	10½
50	24	..	Blumenthal pf	30	88	88	88	..
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	53¾	53¼	53½	53¾
78	52	5*	Bon Ami A	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	3900	19½	18⅝	18½	19⅜
21⅜	5½	.25b	Borg Warner	600	20	19⅜	19⅜	20
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	900	11	10¾	11	10⅞
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	900	33¼	31½	32	32
83½	61	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	79	79	79	..
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5	5	5	5
88½	12	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1100	61¼	60	60	..
18½	13¼	..	Brunswick Balke	300	6¾	6½	6½	..
12⅝	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1500	6¼	6	6	6¾
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¾
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1200	5⅞	5½	5½	6
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	60	25	24	24	..
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
13¼	2½	..	Burd Piston	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
3	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
207⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2100	15⅜	14¾	15½	15⅛
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	2	2	2	2¼
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
8	6	..	BushTbldgs pf cts	70	6½	6¼	6½	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
43¼	8½	..	Byers	700	22¾	21⅜	21⅜	22¾

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	500	19¼	19	19¼	20½
16¾	2	..	Campbell W&C	100	8½	8½	8½	..
20	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	700	25¾	24½	24½	26
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	12¾	12½	12⅝	12¾
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	300	28½	28	28½	..
12½	4⅞	..	Capital Admin	300	4¾	4½	4½	..
103⅛	30⅛	..	Case Thresh	400	67½	66½	66½	68⅛
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	1000	24	23½	23⅝	24½
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	4500	36	34¼	35½	36
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29	29	29	30
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	8900	35¾	33¾	34¾	36
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	3⅛	3	3	3¼
52½	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	600	32¼	32½	32¼	32⅞
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3900	39⅝	39	39	39¾
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	2	1⅞	2	..
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3	2¾	2¾	3
14⅞	2½	..	¼Chi & Gt West pf	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St p	500	4¼	4	4	4⅜
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	6700	7¼	6½	6⅝	7½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	3800	7	5⅞	6¼	7¼
34⅜	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	12½	11¼	11¼	..
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7½
12	2	..	Chi RI & Pac pf	140	5¼	3¼	3¼	5¾
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1500	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI¾P 6%	300	3½	3¼	3¼	4
19½	3½	..	Chi RI¾P 7%	900	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¼
22⅜	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10½	7	..	Childs Company	200	7	7	7	7
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	20	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	..
54⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	49300	53¾	52	52⅜	53½
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	16½	16½	16½	17⅜
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	66½	66½	66½	66
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	..
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	1000	3	3	3	..
14¼	5	.25	Clark Equipment	10	9	9	9	..
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	300	28¼	28	28¼	28
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	10¼	9⅜	9¾	10⅝
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	300	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	3¾	3¼	3¼	4
54	10	..	Colo F & I pf	70	10	9½	9½	10
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	40	30	30	30	31
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
28½	..	.50a	Columbia Gas	7500	11	10⅜	10⅝	11
83	50¼	6	Columbia G pf A	200	51	50¼	50¼	51½
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	200	59	59	59	60½
19¼	4	..	Comm Credit	1700	18¾	18	18¼	18½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	35¾	34½	34½	35¾
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	91	90⅞	90⅞	..
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	6700	31½	29¾	29¾	31
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	9800	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅝
60½	18	6	Comwith & S 6pf	800	19	17⅝	17⅞	18¾
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1100	23¾	23	23	..
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
14⅜	5½	..	Consol Film I pf	400	10¼	10	10	10½
64½	34¼	3	Consol Gas	9200	35¼	34	34½	35½
99	81¾	5	Consol Gas pf	1700	82½	81½	81½	81¾
5½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	6500	10⅝	10	10½	10⅝
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1000	2½	2½	2½	..
3¼	¾	..	Consol Textile	700	1	⅞	⅞	..
4½	¼	..	Container B	500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	2500	1	⅞	⅞	1⅛
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	47¼	47	47	48
78⅜	35½	2½	Cont Can	2400	73	72½	72½	74
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1500	24½	23½	23½	23¾
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19⅞	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	1000	17½	16⅞	17	17⅝
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2800	73½	72½	72½	75
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	500	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	600	28¼	27¼	27¼	28
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1700	30⅝	29	29	30½
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4	4	4	3¾
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	20½	20½	20½	21½
1⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11½	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	110	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	36¾	36	36	35¾
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	200	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	15
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	43	43	43	..
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3500	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
8	2	..	Curtis-Wright A	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅝

—D—

8¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	600	6½	6½	6½	..
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	1200	28⅛	26⅜	27	27⅞
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2100	54	51	52	54
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3900	24	22⅜	23	24½
19¾	3	..	Denver R G pf	1200	5½	4	4	5
31½	9	1	Detroit Edison	300	60¼	60	60¼	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	27⅜	27½	27½	27¼
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	200	28¼	28	28	28½
39½	12	1.80¶	Dome Mines	8500	33¾	32⅝	33½	34⅜
26⅜	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	300	13¾	13¼	13¼	..
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	300	9½	9⅜	9⅜	10
93⅜	32⅛	2¶	du Pont de Nem	4300	92	90¼	91	92⅜
102½	85	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	92	92	92	91½

—E—

10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5¼	5¼	5½	..
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2000	79¼	77¼	78½	79¼
16	3½	20b	Eaton Mfg	700	13½	13¼	13⅜	13¾
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	700	18⅜	18	18½	18⅞
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4⅜	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2800	4	4	4	4½
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3000	4½	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
38½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	8¾	8¼	8¼	9
79	39	.6	El Pw&L 6% pf	1500	8¼	7½	7¾	8
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	43½	43½	43½	44
6	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
47	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12½
19⅞	12¼	..	Engineers PS ww	700	11½	11	11	12½
25⅞	3¾	..	Erie RR	700	14¾	14½	14⅝	15
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	11½	11½	11½	..

—F—

11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	110	35¼	34	35¼	..
74	18	..	Fed M & S pf	100	70	70	70	74
11⅜	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	6	6	6	..
4¾	¾	..	Fed Screw W	300	2	1⅝	1⅝	..
6¾	1½	..	Fed Water Serv	800	1⅞	1½	1½	1¾
30	7½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	20½	20½	20½	19¾
31½	9¼	.40	Forestone T & R	1500	19	18⅜	19	19¼
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	68½	68½	68½	67⅞
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	54½	53½	54½	53½
18⅛	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	1700	14½	14	14	..
16	6¼	..	Food Mach	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13

Financial: News and Comment

Survey Reveals Higher Exports To 29 Countries

Chamber of Commerce Report Shows Gains in Imports Also

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Twenty-nine countries were shown by the United States Chamber of Commerce to have increased their purchases from the United States in the first nine months of 1933.

In a survey by the foreign commerce department of the Chamber, it was said that especially encouraging were the increased purchases by 14 countries in the western hemisphere.

The following list shows the gains for the 29 countries in the first nine months of this year compared with the similar period of 1932.

Italy 20.1 per cent; Belgium .3 per cent; Spain 3.4; Poland and Danzig 113.9; Portugal 18.8; Finland 7; Roumania 14.4; Mexico 14.3; Argentina 9.5; Brazil 3.5: Panama .3; Colombia 43; Venezuela 15.4; Dutch West Indies 47.4; Dominican Republic 13; Honduras 8.9; Chile 31.1; Guatemala 14.7; Salvador 8.5: Nicaragua 5.9; Bolivia 47.2; Trinidad and Tobago 14.5; Palestine 51.6; Kwantung 97.3; Iraq 1.9; South Africa 21.2; Egypt 23.6; Mozambique 11.8; and Canary Islands 18.6.

Sixty-Eight Items Show Gains

After reporting a 2 per cent increase in American imports in the first three-quarters of 1933, the survey said:

"Although dollar depreciation would be expected to curtail our import trade, the necessity for replacing our depleted stocks of materials, together with our increased industrial activity, were major factors in affecting the heavy increases in our purchases abroad. Nearly two-thirds of our principal sources of supply shared in these gains."

Sixty-eight out of 105 chief import items of normal times were imported in larger amounts during the first nine months of 1933 than during the same period of 1932. Measured by value, more than half the 50 chief imports made gains.

Total imports, down 26 per cent for the first five months of the year, showed an increase of more than 2 per cent for the nine months.

Tin Rise Spectacular

Coffee continued to be the leading import. Its import total climbed 5 per cent over the first nine months of 1932. Cane sugar imports continued to decline in quantity, though their value was 13 per cent greater than last year. Raw silk imports were 5 per cent less in quantity and, because of a decline in the average import price, their total value was 7.3 per cent less.

Imports of standard newsprint paper were 6 per cent under the 1932 figure in quantity, but wood pulp for American converting mills recorded a 28 per cent increase in quantity.

A spectacular rise in the price of tin and heavy demand caused 1933 imports to exceed those of 1932 by 89.8 per cent in quantity.

Raw hides and skins imports nearly doubled, but sharp advances in the price of crude rubber caused imports of that commodity to drop 8.5 per cent.

Unmanufactured tobacco, fertilizer, fish, burlaps, unmanufactured wool and unrefined copper imports also advanced. Imports of bananas declined by one-fifth.

Cummings Expected To Retire in Mid-January

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Walter J. Cummings probably will retire in mid-January as chairman of the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

His resignation, long rumored, was believed to have been set definitely to take effect two weeks after the insurance fund becomes effective on bank deposits up to $2500.

The pressure of private affairs was the reason advanced for the withdrawal of Mr. Cummings, who holds also a post as special assistant to Secretary Woodin, his close friend.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Cambridge Savings Bank

Harvard Square
Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS **JAN. 2**

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 22

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Avers Main Need of Banking Today Is Better Management

Laying Down Four Elements of Reform, Guaranty Trust Co. Advocates Unified System—Has Been Made Too Easy to Become a Banker, Is Assertion

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Maintaining that the weaknesses of the existing banking structure have been demonstrated, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in its current issue of the Guaranty Survey, published today, states that "a higher grade of bank management" is the prime need. In a discussion of a unified banking system, with limited branch banking, the dangers of the guaranty of deposit plan are pointed out.

Four principles of reform are laid down by the survey: (1) Protection of depositors as the prime consideration. (2) the general needs of the situation should dictate the program rather than special interests of banks, individuaals or groups. (3) All proposals ought to be judged on their merits and not on their popularity or expediency and (4) the reform ought to be comprehensive and fundamental.

Competitive Laxity

Stating that the American banking system of today is a product of two previous reform movements—the national Banking Act and the Federal Reserve Act—the survey states that both of these constructive measures of banking reform "failed of their full purpose to the extent that they left the banking field open to the competition of diverse banking systems." The result of this is said to be that both federal and state laws have been "relaxed in order to strengthen the competitive position of banks in their respective systems."

"In this way," states the bank, "the dual control of the banking system by federal and state authorities has tended to competitive laxity in regulation and in chartering new banks." The Banking Act of 1933 attempted to meet this problem by "offering a new incentive to bring state banks into the Federal Reserve System," it is added, but included a nation-wide guarantee of bank deposits which is "strongly condemned by bankers throughout the country."

Asserting that every bank affected by the guarantee provision of the Federal Deposit Insurance law will after July 1, 1934, assume an "unpredictable liability," the Survey calls the term "insurance" a misnomer in that the cost of it is to be borne by the banks which rank equally in the plan irrespective of strength, whereas in the ordinary sense the term "insurance" is based on fixed and limited premiums payments, "which are related to the specific risks and the cost is borne by the insured." It says that the provision is "charged with grave possibilities to the entire American banking system."

Need of Better Management

Stating that better management of banks is the prime need, the survey continues:

"The belief of many bankers in the advisability of unifying the banking system under federal laws does not imply faith that such unification would automatically provide a solution for the country's banking problems. Unification, and in fact all bank legislation, is a means to an end, and not an end in itself. The end desired is a higher grade of bank management. No amount of legislative and administrative regulation can provide a substitute for the sound judgment of individual bankers. Errors of judgment and violations of the principles of sound banking, not violation of law, have in the vast majority of cases been the cause of bank failures.

"The one fact that stands out above all others in connection with our recent banking difficulties is that it has been made far too easy to go into the banking business. This is the central problem in the banking situation today. Its successful solution will require careful study.

Should Avoid Real Estate

Possible lines of banking regulations are suggested as follows:

"Legislation should provide for an examining authority, independent of all outside influences, who should be charged with the duty of holding banks to a common standard of prudent banking. Perhaps the most conspicuous need of this kind at the moment is in the regulation of types of bank assets. For example, banks should not invest in real estate, except banking premises representing a moderate percentage of their capital and surplus, and should not lend on the security of real estate, except that mortgages on farm property might be accepted as additional security for loans for crop-making purposes.

"Earnings, which should primarily be an added protection to the depositor, should not be paid out as dividends if conditions demand their retention for the protection of the depositor.

"Finally, there remains a set of problems arising out of the relationships between commercial banking and other types of banking. No commercial bank should act as a retailer in securities; except United States Government, state, and municipal securities; but it would seem advisable that banks be permitted to underwrite securities solely for distribution to recognized dealers.

"It is a sound principle that commercial banks should not invest in real estate mortgages or in excessive amounts of long-term securities. It must be recognized, however, that a large part of the nation's deposits in commercial banks consists of thrift and savings accounts which have been invested along the lines followed by savings banks. Time will be necessary to adjust this situation, but it is an essential principle that investments should be responsive to the character of deposits."

News Notes—The Orient

Japanese Chemicals—Japan has long endeavored to make itself self-sufficient in the chemical industry. According to latest reports, it is meeting with success and is no longer totally dependent on outside sources. The devaluation of the yen and the increase in plant capacities now enable Japan to compete with other chemical manufacturing countries in world markets. Exports of leading chemicals for the first 10 months of this year amounted to 102,475 long tons, valued at 13,975,946 yen, compared with 78,236 tons, valued at 7,988,869 yen, during the like period last year.

Japanese Exports—During the first three-quarters of 1933, Japan's export trade continued to be aided by the depreciated yen. Exports during this period were valued at 1,353,960,000 yen, compared with 937,965,000 yen for the like period last year. Japan's unfavorable merchandise trade balance at the end of September stood at 69,916,000 yen, compared with 115,842,000 yen on Sept. 30, last year.

Japanese Iron and Steel—A recent report from the Japanese Bureau of Mines shows that the output of practically all classes of iron and steel products has increased progressively. The most important gains were in the production of pig iron.

Japanese Rubber—There has been a notable expansion in Japan's rubber industry. The domestic-rubber industry, at the present time, supplies practically the entire domestic demand for all types of rubber goods. The trade has advanced to such an extent that the country exports a large valume of rubber products to all parts of the world. The leading products are tires, footwear, hose, belting and toys. About 600 establishments manufacture these products, approximately 80 per cent of these being small plants. Total output in recent years has approximated 71,000,000.

Taiwan Pineapples—In Japan's colony of Taiwan (Formosa) the pineapple industry is now forging ahead at a rapid pace. The output of fruit has risen from 47,000,000 pounds in 1928 to nearly 100,000,000 pounds in 1932. The production of Hawaiian pineapples, recently introduced, has made notable progress.

Chinese Oil Imports—All classes of petroleum products imported into China show notable increases. Receipts of gasoline, naphtha and benzine in the first nine months of this year reached a total of 544,666 barrels, compared with 405,214 barrels in the like period of last year. Imports of kerosene were, respectively, 3,416,619 and 2,477,190 barrels. The United States continues to rank first as a supplier of China's petroleum imports, followed by the Netherlands, India and Russia.

Chinese Tung Oil—United States imports of tung oil from Hankow during October of this year totaled 9,590,000 pounds, compared with 7,516,000 pounds for September and 8,160,000 pounds for October, 1932. Total exports of tung oil from Hankow in October totaled 12,718,000 pounds, compared with 8,684,000 pounds in September and 10,208,000 pounds in October, 1932.

Chinese Road Building—The construction of a motor highway between Shanghai and Wusih, two of the leading industrial cities in China, is being fostered by Chinese commercial and industrial leaders. The plans call for the building of a road 140 kilometers long. It is estimated that the road will cost about $2,000,000, and steps are now being taken to raise the necessary capital.

Chinese Motor Imports—The passenger-car-sales outlook in China is now more favorable than at any time in the last three years, according to a report from the Commerce Department. The decided improvement in silver exchange, it is pointed out, has once again placed American passenger cars in a predominant position. Imports of passenger cars into China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Manchuria, in the first eight months of this year, totaled 1768 units, a decrease of 270, compared with the corresponding period of 1932. During the 1933 period, imports of trucks and buses amounted to 1298 units, an increase of 409 over the 1932 figures.

Philippines Fish Shipment—The Philippines made their first shipment of canned fish to the United States last month, and consisted of 8585 packages valued at 57,102 pesos, and was made by a subsidiary of a California packing company. This California company is primarily engaged in the pineapple industry, but is now experimenting in the canning of fish products, using part of the machinery installed for pineapple canning.

Christmas Sales Unusually Active In Cloth Market

Specialties Demand Soon Spreads to Stable Goods —Prices Stiffen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 26—The Christmas spirit of good cheer and hopefulness prevailed throughout the primary cotton textile market last week. In the finished goods division cheerfulness resulted from the continued influx of reorders for quick shipment. This last-minute rush of business passed all expectations. Reports from all parts of the country indicate an unusually active Christmas sale.

Various fabrics that had been neglected for many weeks were resurrected and pushed off the shelves, cheerfully. This belated activity in finished goods found reflection in the gray goods market and stimulated many converters, who had been hanging back expecting to pick up some distress sale bargains, to hasten to place their orders for goods to be placed in finishing process for early spring delivery. They suddenly realized that there would be no distress goods available, and found much desirable goods sold for delivery throughout January or even some throughout March.

Fine Goods Active

President Sloan of the Cotton Textile Institute, in a special message to the cotton textile trade congratulated the manufacturers on the great progress made in cooperative management of the textile industry. He stressed the fact that the cotton textile industry has long been seeking the opportunities afforded by the NRA for self-government within the industry. He hailed the opportunity for self-regulation and congratulated the manufacturers upon its successful operation up to the present time. He said that hereafter regulation would be carried on by each group in the industry as found mutually needful.

Sales in the print-cloth division included good volumes of 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s at 9c for first quarter shipment. Many houses would sell only January deliveries, while others had no deliveries available for January and declined later deliveries at present prices.

Broadcloths Sales Heavy

Carded broadcloths sold heavily, led by the 100x60, which brought 9⅛c for first quarter deliveries The 80x60s sold early at 7 3-16c and later in good volume at 7¼c. Sheetings were moderately active with good sales of 36-inch, 5.50s at 5¼c, an advance of ⅛c over early sales There were also active sales of three-leaf twills.

In the fine goods division carded piques continued to lead the activities. The 37-inch, 104x72s after selling well at 11¼c sold in good volume at 11½c. Spot deliveries were in demand, but in limited supply. Very few mills could offer deliveries before late January.

In curtain fabrics there was a pronounced trend to leno constructions which sold in good volume in low-end curtain goods. Most of the leno activity last week involved goods that could be bought between 6½c and 16½c. There was good business in fancy dress goods specialties including dimities, dotted swisses, seersuckers, and similar fabrics, as well as sheer goods.

People Beginning To Buy Luxuries

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—Holiday buying throughout this city went back to 1930 levels last week, some of the larger department stores reporting an improvement as high as 40 per cent over 1932, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The most significant improvement came from the jewelry houses. One of the best known luxury shops in the city stated that sales were 35 per cent ahead of the previous Christmas season. While sales of the very costly variety were still scarce, there was a marked pick-up in medium and lower priced "pretties."

One factor which is said to have contributed to the impetus enjoyed by this concern, as well as several of its contemporaries, is the good will occasioned by the Century of Progress. Several of its best orders came from out of town buyers who had visited its stores during the world's fair and who placed mail orders last week for merchandise that had attracted their attention at that time.

Wholesalers also seem well satisfied with their last minute demands. Retailers throughout the Middle West found themselves sold out early in the week and flooded Chicago with last minute orders for Christmas Eve buying.

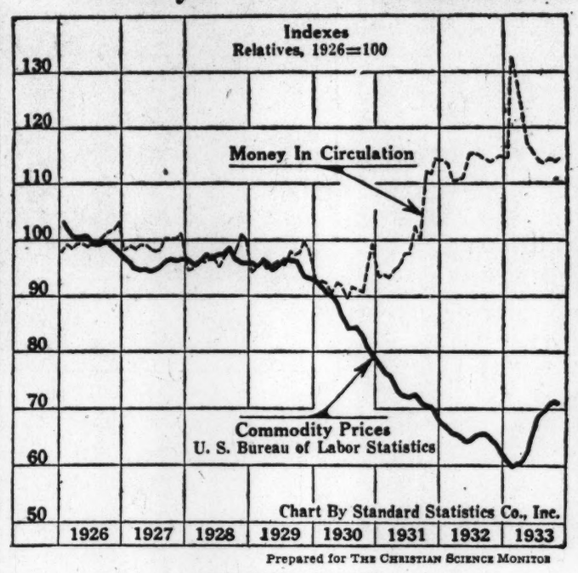
Completion of the work assignments for the CWA also aided the general pick-up. The newly made earning power of thousands of previous relief roll families was reflected in better buying in most of the neighborhood store centers.

Mexico Tightening Its Regulations On Incomes

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26 (By U. P.)—Mexico is tightening its regulations concerning the payment of income tax. Under a new decree just approved by the judicial commission, all foreigners and federal employees must register with the National Identification Bureau if they have incomes of $150 a month or more.

Americans who heretofore paid income taxes only to the United States Government will be obliged also to pay the Mexican Government on all income exceeding $150 monthly. The new measure is expected to increase the Government's revenue substantially.

Why Cash Inflation Does Not Always Affect Commodities



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Money Is Not Invariably Used to Buy Things and Its Effect on Prices of Any Group May Be Considered Entirely Problematical

THE accompanying chart, considered in connection with the course of events during the period which it covers, throws some light on the vexatious question as to why inflation of the purchasing medium (in this case, cash in the hands of the public) does not necessarily inflate the prices of commodities.

Until the early part of 1930 the volume of money in circulation and the average level of commodity prices moved in fairly close harmony. In that year, however, certain far-sighted individuals apparently began to increase their cash holdings, while commodity prices slid rapidly downward.

The hoarding movement reached its climax last March, and the price level turned upward at the same time that the outstanding volume of money turned downward, as the panic ebbed. By way of moral, it may be pointed out that money is not always used to buy things, and even when it is so used there are so many alternatives among the things it may buy that predictions as to the effect on prices of any particular group are hazardous.

Recently, money has been used to buy foreign exchange. It may be used to buy an immobile bank deposit, with little or no effect on prices.

Chile Now Relies On Internal, Not On Export Taxes

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 26 (By U. P.)—Chile's revenue system, like her foreign trade, is undergoing a complete metamorphosis.

At the height of nitrate prosperity, the foreign consumer, usually the farmers and ultimately the general public of the United States and Europe, paid for the upkeep of the Chilean State through the export toll levied on every ton of nitrate leaving this country. Later export taxes, also borne by the foreign consumer, were levied on copper, iodine and iron. Income tax was unknown and customs duties were low.

Today the situation is vastly different. The 1934 budget just approved by Congress reveals that a total of 662,890,000 pesos (about $66,000,000) in direct internal taxation will be raised to finance the estimated expenditure of 845,000,000 ($84,000,000) For the first time in Chilean financial history, the national budget contains no provision for revenue from Chilesn pincipal product—nitrate. Any sums collected in the shape of export taxes from that industry have been earmarked for forthcoming exports to resume service on the defaulted foreign debt.

Revenue from export taxes in 1910 provided 80 per cent of the national income but since then has gradually but steadily declined. On the other hand direct taxation such as the income tax and indirect taxation including sales and excise taxes, which in 1910 provided about 3 per cent of the Government's revenue, now are relied upon to provide 75 per cent. Thus the rôles of export taxation and internal revenue have been completely reversed in the last quarter of a century.

Revenues from import taxes have steadily increased and now form the other 25 per cent of the 1934 revenue. With the intensive development of Chilean national industry, the trend of imports is away from the finished products and strongly toward importation of raw materials.

Says Securities Act No Bar to Flow of Capital

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 (AP)—Baldwin B. Bane, chief of the securities division of the Federal Trade Commission, denied that the Federal Securities Act has stopped the flow of capital to industry.

He spoke at a luncheon at the Bond Club of Philadelphia.

"The charges hardly seem justified," Mr. Bane said, "since security issues had already declined to almost the vanishing point before the Act was passed."

Otis Elevator Company

Preferred Dividend No. 140
Common Dividend No. 104

A quarterly Dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Dividend of $.15 per share on the No Par Value Common Capital Stock will be paid January 15th, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 29th, 1933. Checks will be mailed.

C. A. *Sanford, Treasurer.*

Government Will Assist Railroads In 1934 Financing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Government is going to have to help the nation's railroads meet $2,300,000,000 of refinancing during the next year, in the opinion of Jesse R. Jones, RFC chairman.

Discussing the situation of some of the great carriers, Mr. Jones said, however, that the banks would have to carry most of the load.

"We must find some way to help the railroads meet their maturing securities," he said. "Some plan of Government assistance will have to be worked out but I do not think that we can do more than a small part."

Several of the large railroads, including the New York Central—which has a May 1 maturity of more than $40,000,000 of bonds—have discussed the situation with members of the corporation.

In Government circles it was indicated that whatever federal financing of industry is to be done should, in the opinion of officials, be handled through banks.

The RFC is rapidly getting into a position where it will own stock or capital notes in one-third of all the country's open banks.

Up to Christmas day its board had authorized purchases of capital notes and preferred stock in 3487 banks, totaling $697,000,000. In many instances this stock represents an actual majority of the stock in the respective banks.

Applications for sale to the corporation of preferred stock and notes up to today totaled 4170. There are approximately 14,000 banks in the country.

The corporation up to Christmas made 1352 loans to receivers and conservators of closed banks, the total advanced being approximately $582,000,000.

Industrial Output Of Canada Enjoys Increase of 25 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—"In the year closing, Canada has participated fully in the improvement characteristic of economic conditions in the most favorably situated countries," says the Bank of Montreal in its current business summary.

"Three years of persistent decline reached the lowest point in February last. With the second quarter of the year a marked reversal of the trend developed, and though the rise in the various indices was less spectacular than in the United States, it was steadier and more prolonged and was followed by less recoil when the initial impetus had spent its force.

"Thus a gain of perhaps one-third in the most representative economic barometers of the country was registered at the peak of the recovery during the late summer, and there is an all-round improvement of at least 17 per cent as the year approaches its close.

"In Great Britain, France and Germany the bottom of the depression was earlier reached, and the recovery has been more gradual. Measured by industrial production alone, the gain of Canada during the last 12 months is set down at 25 per cent; for the United States, at 15 per cent; for the United Kingdom, at 8 per cent; for France, at 17 per cent, and for Germany, at 19 per cent.

"November, and December to date, have seen Canadian business on an even keel, the main tendencies being on the side of strength and consolidation. The latest weekly economic index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics—that issued on Dec. 16—though slightly easier than in the weeks immediately preceding, shows a gain of nearly 19 per cent over the corresponding week of 1932."

Roosevelt Orders Up-to-the-Minute Business Reports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt has ordered up-to-the minute reports on business and employment conditions from all informed federal agencies.

The replies received are likely to be an important factor in determining finally the amount of extraordinary appropriations to be asked of Congress and in guiding the Administration's immediate economic plans.

There were reports, which could not be verified officially the last Friday's secret meeting of the Federal Reserve Board with Reserve Bank governors was devoted to preparing a business and industrial analysis for the Chief Executive.

Coming at about the time when final figures were to be written into the budget message, the President's request was regarded as especially significant. Agencies supplying data were many, but emphasis was understood to have been placed on NRA, CWA, PWA and the Labor Department.

While material was being sorted, congressional leaders indicated they expected large appropriations for the 1934 fiscal year. Speaker Rainey used the figure $6,000,000,000.

Construction Rises In Dec. 20 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—A substantial gain in private construction and a small gain in public enterprise raised the total for the week ending Dec. 20 to $33,628,000, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous week, according to a report in Engineering News-Record.

In the public awards, highways maintained their high weekly rate of awards at $10,100,000, but federal work, at $5,600,000, dropped slightly below the preceding week.

New capital topped its increase of last week at a total of $60,548,000, of which $6,352,000 was for private construction and $54,196,000 for public, the report shows. Of this total $59,147,000 was PWA financing, including the allotment of $26,160,000 for completion of the New York subway work.

Contra-Seasonal Rise Continues In Steel Trade

December Month Most Active One in Years—Good First Quarter Outlook

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—With steel operations advancing still further, this time to 38 per cent of capacity, as compared with 25 per cent but a few weeks ago, the contra-seasonal behavior of the steel industry continues. This month has proved to be the most active December in years. Developments have given great hopes for the first quarter of 1934.

At the time that the heavy shipments incident to the year-end are completed new phases of purchasing are confidently expected to appear. Thus the automobile industry is lining up as a prospective purchaser on a large scale. It is expected that the automobile production in January will have been 200,000 cars and trucks or about double the December output. Construction projects are getting under way in good style. At least 300 such undertakings under the auspices of PWA have been launched recently.

Price Situation Buoyant

The price situation continues buoyant. The principal advances of last week were in ferroalloys and cold-finished bars. Alloys were marked up $3 to $5 a ton during the week, to apply to first quarter, while cold-finished bars were advanced uniformly $3 a ton in all manufacturing centers. Steel scrap prices advanced in some districts though the rises were not so marked as for the preceding week.

Development of railroad buying is very encouraging. Plans were made during the week for the securing of loans for the purchase of 150,000 tons of rails over the week, with the necessary track fastenings. Meanwhile the demand for railroad cars is improving.

According to statistics compiled by the American Institute of Steel Construction, business in structural steel this year will probably fall about 10 per cent behind that of 1932. This is probably the only branch of the steel industry where the comparison is so unfavorable. This is easily understood by remembering that during the earlier part of the depression structural steel was one of the last lines to take a slump.

Structural awards of last week were 17,000 tons, which is well above the weekly average for this year.

Operations Rise

Operations in the steel industry for the week were estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at 34½ per cent of capacity but by the middle of the week it became evident that the pace had reached 36 per cent and by the close the industry was gaited at 38 per cent. All departments of the steel industry except blast furnaces will be shut down on New Year's.

Demand for pig iron is very quiet. Sales at New York during the week were under 1000 tons, the poorest week of the year. However, shipments for December have been the largest in several years.

Though steel makers are gradually obtaining higher prices for their finished steel their costs of production are mounting at the same rate. Advances in the prices of ferroalloys and steel scrap were instances of advancing costs during the week. Comparatively few steel makers produce their own ferroalloys and nearly all steel makers have to enter the open market for steel scrap.

Colombian-Ecuador Trade Agreement Being Studied

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 25 (U. P.)—Stimulation of trade between Colombia and Ecuador will be attempted as a result of a Colombian proposal accepted by Ecuador.

Committees, meeting in Bogeta and Quito, will study questions of imports, exports, transportation and tariffs, and will make efforts to intensify commerce and avoid disagreements. The committees will be ocmprised of representatives from chambers of commerce, industries, and of the governments.

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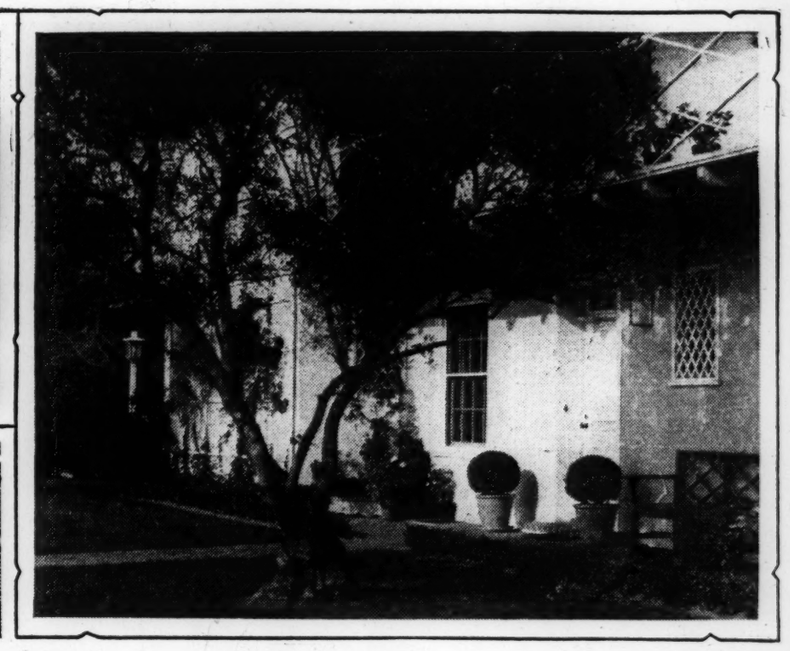
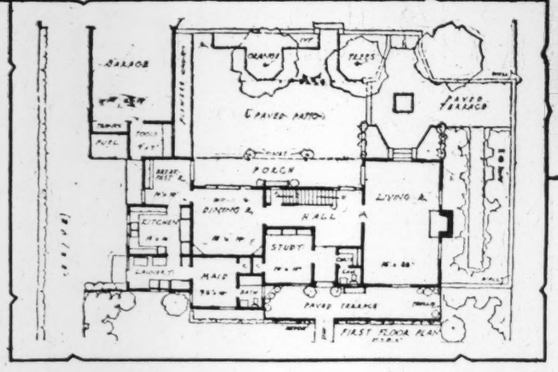


Courtesy of the Architect to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

House in the California-Monterey Style, Designed by Winchton Leamon Risley, Architect, Los Angeles.



In Spanish Tradition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monterey, Calif.

THE California Monterey home, illustrated on this page, designed by Mr. W. L. Risley, architect, is a typical example of a type of domestic architecture developed from the intermingling of traditional ideas of the early American pioneers with the Spanish, and their consequent adaptations with the building materials at hand.

In the days when California was a Mexican province, Monterey, being the capital of California, and the largest seaport, was the center of the prosperous trade with the New England states, especially during the period of 1830 to 1840. Many of the homes constructed during that time were built by ships' carpenters from New England sailing ships, and this accounts for traditional Colonial motives and details.

The house pictured above was built in an old orange grove, and one of the most delightful and unexpected surprises the owners received, was the pleasure of looking from the balcony and second story windows over hundreds of orange trees full of blossom to the distant mountains.

The plan is a typical Californian one, in that it is designed around a patio, which in this case, is an out-of-doors room where meals are served, games are played and life in general is enjoyed. The patio is paved with red brick, has a fountain, and is made gay with potted plants and painted furniture.

The exterior of the house is covered with a light cream-colored stucco, and white painted boards and battens. The shingle roof is stained a warm gray. The shutters are painted white with yellow sash and doors, except entrance porch, where trim, sash and entrance door are painted white against a light yellow wall.

Hobbies and Hints

Gardenias as House Plants

Akron, Ohio

Dear Friends:

Having had a number of letters of inquiry (and one very recent one) from Monitor readers, relative to the culture of gardenias without greenhouse facilities, evoked by a contribution of mine entitled "Growing Gardenias" which appeared on the "Home Building and Gardening" page of the May 2, 1933, Monitor, I am happy to share my further experience with lovers of this exquisite flowering plant.

Starting with one gardenia plant as an experiment I have increased my holdings to seven. These plants were purchased from different nurserymen, and range in height from 10 inches to three feet. All of these plants I kept out-of-doors in pots during the past summer, in a protected location, with an exposure of both sun and shade. During the summer these plants were sprayed vigorously every day or two with the garden hose to keep them clean and free from insect pests.

Some of the plants were in pots that were too small, and in September these plants were carefully repotted, with due regard for soil requirements. In making this change minute attention was given to general instructions for repotting other plants, such as having the new pots scrubbed thoroughly clean, bits of pottery in bottom of pots to insure drainage, and the new pot but one size larger than the old pot from which the plant was taken.

Relative to soil conditions for gardenias, I have learned that they require a good fibrous, acid loam. Soil acidity is obtained by mixing partially decomposed oak leaves together with some peat moss into the soil. Ample fertility must be maintained, and this is achieved by mixing a small amount of bone meal with the soil, and watering the plants perhaps once a month during their active growing season with liquid cow manure. Plants should be frequently watered so that the soil does not dry out completely.

Relative to temperature I am informed that the night temperature should be about 65 degrees, while the day temperature may rise as high as 90 or 95 degrees. Plants which are kept indoors during the winter months should be carried to a warm basement and sprayed with a hard spray at least once a week, to keep them thoroughly clean. It is well also to have plants in a room where the atmosphere is not too dry.

Gardenias require no resting period, but maintain their growth throughout the months, shedding their leaves a few at a time, but always maintaining an abundance of beautiful, shiny foliage.

I have been told by different florists that the culture of gardenias is difficult. Yet, I have not found it so. I have, however, meticulously observed the foregoing requirements of these lovely plants and have been amply rewarded for my care. One plant I have had for three years, and at its last blossom period it bore some seventy, deliciously scented pure white flowers, a perfect "thing of beauty."

If additional information regarding this subject is wanted it may be that public libraries may be able to add to what I have gleaned from different sources.

I trust that each prospective gardenia grower will experience the joy that the writer has had in her venture of "Growing Gardenias."

(Mrs.) M. T. W.

A Small Place Well Planned

Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Editor and Garden Friends:

I have been intending to write a letter to the garden page for a long time so I decided today that it was time to do so. I could never find words to express the joy I get from reading the Home Building and Garden page. Anything that grows is interesting to me. I have never seen an ugly flower and have no preference.

We have just a small city lot, 52½ ft. x 125ft., on a corner. On this we have a bungalow of seven rooms and bath, garage and drive. Surrounding this we have an Amoor River privet hedge. We keep the hedge trimmed to about 24 inches except across the back where it grows to about three feet and at each opening we keep a shaped post trimmed in the hedge. The hedge is trimmed every week.

We didn't want to take up all the yard for flowers so I made a perennial border across the back yard in front of the hedge, which makes a lovely background and doesn't interfere with the growth of the flowers. In this border I have 44 varieties which include several species of lilies. As the perennials go to sleep I fill in with annuals. This border is a mass of blooms the whole summer.

Behind the garage I have shrubs and perennials, golden glow and wild fall asters. On one side of the yard there are hollyhocks, three rose bushes and a shrub, a Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, which grows very high. The roses are one hardy climber, which I brought from Ohio as a cutting, and two bushes, one a red and the other the old-fashioned yellow. The colors never clash as no two are in bloom at the same time.

In front of the border is the bird bath which is a joy to all. We have a number of bird visitors. The robins and sparrows seem to enjoy the bath more than any other birds, although we have bluebirds, cardinals, wrens, woodpeckers, grackles, bluejays, brown thrashers, cat birds, mocking birds and one that looks like a canary. Besides, we have the dear little humming birds, one of which has a reddish orange throat. I have been within two feet of them while they were getting their dinner from the salvia blossoms, nicotiano and petunias.

We also have a lovely dogwood and a holly tree, brought from the mountains when not more than switches, and two cherry trees. Still we haven't forgotten the children. There is space for a croquet set and in the driveway we have a basket ball goal. Our yard being small, we haven't allowed any plant to grow too large. We keep everything pruned and cleaned out so that it will not look overgrown.

We also keep the front lawn free for the children. In each corner of the lawn we have a Bunger Japanese Catalpa tree. We bought six-foot stems and they have shaped themselves beautifully. On the north side we have shrubs and underneath them I have quantities of wild flowers, which I have gathered from a number of states. I select my plants to suit the location.

We have 145 different kinds of flowers, trees, shrubs and vines and in summer any number of annuals. I have window boxes and several boxes placed around the yard filled with geraniums and vines.

I enjoy the spring more than any other time of the year. My flowers come from so many different locations and I love to watch for them to peep through the soil in the spring. My first red geranium was given me by a nurseryman in Erie, Penna., and from it I have eight besides those I have given to friends. We take long trips every year and I never fail to bring back a plant or rock and I have lost only one. I find much pleasure in rooting cuttings and usually keep several on hand for every summer I find some to share them or exchange with.

I enjoy the garden page and I am very grateful for it.

(Mrs.) R. I. A.

A Playroom for the Bungalow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A small house where there are children the question of a playroom is of immense importance. We found this true the Chrismas Junior was given an electric train. Up until this time we had stumbled over toy automobiles upon opening the front door, had found the living room strewn with old magazines which Junior and Brother were cutting out just when callers arrived.

To be sure we had had a box made that pushed under one bed and each night all the toys were supposed to go back into it, and they did. However, Junior, and Brother too, objected to putting the electric train away each night. It took them over an hour to get it set up properly, with its station house, signals, tunnels, and so forth. They wanted to leave it set up on their bedroom floor all the time!

I agreed to let it remain for a few days, although it made going to bed difficult. Like Eliza crossing the ice we leaped across a station house, jumped a water tower and hurdled a tunnel to reach the beds. But of course when cleaning day arrived the whole railroad had to come up.

The Idea

"We had such a splendid place to play in the attic of our old house when we were children." I remarked one day. "These new little homes are convenient, but the old, rambling houses had their advantages, too."

"I wonder how much of an attic there is up over this house," Jack said.

There was one way to find out. A trap door in one of the closet ceilings opened up into this space. With the aid of a step ladder and a candle we took turns peering within. It was larger than we had expected.

We engaged a carpenter who found a little stairway could be built up through one closet. Three steps leading up to a landing were built in our back hall. A door in the wall shut off the steep little staircase. The stairs cut off a good piece of one closet, but we felt we could spare this if we could have the added space in the attic. Flooring was put over the rafters, and a three-cornered window was set in at each end. A radiator was set into the floor far back under the eaves, and since heat rises, we found it heated the attic nicely. An electric light with a double socket for the electric train was installed. Nothing else was done, except to put a big, old rug down on the floor. Others who have made rooms out of attic or cellar space have sheathed the walls with insulation board, which is of course a good thing and not expensive.

Now all the toys were carried up into the attic and ranged along under the eaves. All the center space where the roof was highest was left for playing space.

Two happy little boys took possession of their own attic playroom. Junior began putting up pictures of automobiles and airplanes on the sloping walls, but Brother began decorating his side with crayons. He finally asked for paints and began a series of murals which everyone thought amazingly colorful and interesting.

The electric train was installed and remained undisturbed. The boys were encouraged to clean the attic playroom themselves. Of course it was supervised about once every two weeks. An old sheet went up at one end for moving picture shows.

And now on the ground floor of the bungalow order reigned!

ELOISE H. RICHARDS.

Be a Friend to Your Trees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TREES must have light, food, water and air. Some require direct sunlight to live, others can live in partial shade. In planting small trees in a partially shaded location, such as the north side of a building or beneath other trees, one should consider species, such as maple, which can tolerate considerable shade.

Oaks and elms will not thrive in shade. Willows and poplars also are best in a sunny location with plenty of space. Trees such as maples, horse chestnut, beech and hemlock, may be planted closer than oaks, elms and pines, without having their lower branches killed.

Trees use a number of elements, but most of these are found in sufficient quantities in most soils. The writer's experience over a long period of years tends to show that the relative ratio of the value of tree growth is about four parts nitrogen, two parts phosphorus and one part potassium. Any good commercial fertilizer which supplies these elements will help, providing it is applied properly.

Food

Fertilizer is best applied at about the time the buds begin to swell, about ¼ of a pound of good fertilizer for each 1 inch diameter of the tree. This may be applied broadcast if the tree stands on bare soil, but if it is on a lawn, it would be better to punch holes 12 to 15 inches deep and put a handful of fertilizer in each hole. Fertilizer should not be placed close to the trunk of the tree, but out under the tips of the branches, forming a circle about it. The holes are usually spaced 24 to 30 inches apart.

Before any food is available to a plant it must be in solution with water. By watering our trees at intervals we can supply them with sufficient moisture. It is best to water thoroughly once or twice a week rather than to sprinkle every few hours. Frequently the soil becomes so hard that the water tends to run off. To avoid this it is best to water slowly for a long period, letting all the water soak in.

Air, Too

Another essential requirement of your trees is air. In and about our large industrial centers the fumes frequently poison the foliage and the soot clogs the breathing pores, thereby limiting plant activity and producing a sickly tree. We should not forget that the plant breathes in the roots as well as in the leaves. When the soil becomes packed, there is very little chance for the roots to obtain sufficient oxygen. We shall aid our trees if we can establish a porous surface above the roots—either by mulch, cultivation, or by the more recent developed practice of loosening the ground by liberating compressed air at 15 to 18 inches below the surface and aerating the soil about the roots.

Changed grades may often cause suffocation of the roots. This condition should be corrected by drainage as well as by supplying ways by which air can reach the roots. In fact, in all heavy soils drainage should be the first step. When grades are to be changed a drain 12 to 24 inches below the original surface should be constructed, then a layer of several inches of gravel should be made over the root area, with a large well built about the trunk of the tree.

Getting Rid of Pests

For insects the best remedy is to spray. Those insects which feed on the leaves are best controlled by a spray of arsenate of lead at the rate of three pounds of it to 50 gallons of water, usually applied during late June or early July. Canker worms, tussock moth, elm spiny caterpillars and fall web worm are insects of this class.

Sucking insects, such as theaphids and leaf hoppers, are controlled by the use of nicotine sulphate—one pint to 100 gallons of water. The addition of five pounds of soap adds to the effectiveness of the spray.

Scale insects, such as San Jose, oyster shell, scurfy, terrapin and magolia may be controlled by spraying with one of the miscible oils during the dormant season of winter.

The boring insects may be gassed. Borers in oaks, lilacs and willows may be controlled by injecting carbon disulphide into their burrows and plugging with putty.

For the control of fungi the spraying must be of a preventive nature. It is necessary to spray with bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur.

Bordeaux mixture is better for most of the shade tree diseases, such as horse chestnut blight, anthrax and similar diseases. Care should be taken to apply as soon as the leaves are well grown.

Observe your trees at frequent intervals during the growing months, and you will be able to correct wrong conditions and free the tree for normal development.

Courtesy of Todhunter, Inc., to The Christian Science Monitor

English Armillary Sundial

A decorative garden ornament particularly suited to the grounds of an English style of house.

Mats of Blue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BLUE is a color, as every gardener knows, which can be used lavishly without fear of discord. It is not to be compared with green as a background, else nature would have provided more blue grasses, yet it is a useful shade for contrast and for its softening effect in numerous combinations. Plants with blue foliage, or, more strictly speaking, blue-green, are the gardener's best friends. This is especially true of those plants with blue leaves which make low mats of foliage, because that kind of material can be used in a thousand ways to bring out wanted effects in the landscape picture.

First of all, these blue mats are needed for ground covers in many situations, such as blue beds and as carpets for plants with sparse foliage at their bases. The blue of the hispanicum group of sedums (Sedum hispanicum and its abbreviated form, minus) is particularly good in these two rôles. The latter of these two, with its silvery blue mats not an inch thick makes one of the loveliest of foils for the crocus species, either spring or fall blooming, not alone for the pleasing combination of sedum foliage color and crocus flower but the former keeps the blossom from becoming mud-splashed. And, then, the ground is not bare after the crocuses have gone to their annual sleep. All plants that have a resting period during our otherwise growing season should have some congenial ground-cover to carry on the work of beauty after the delinquents have ceased their work. Examples of this class of plants are the tuberous-rooted delphinium species, mertensias, hardy bulbs like daffodils, tulips, etc. A little searching will uncover a good ground-cover for all of them.

Broad mats of blue foliage may be used to advantage in many parts of the garden, including sunny slopes in the rockery. The latter are often a problem, requiring the most careful consideration to keep them from becoming commonplace. Such plants as Veronica pectinata, with its bluish, wooly foliage, and the gray of the wooly thyme (Thymus lanuginosus) will add distinction to many a garden picture.

Plants with blue or blue-green foliage are numerous—far too numerous to be mentioned here. The inquisitive gardener will add zest to his avocation by keeping his eyes open for new ones. And his watchfulness will be greatly rewarded if he pays particular attention to the stonecrops (sedums).

Toadstool Bowls

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Toadstool bowls are the latest thing in decoration. It seems strange that we have been so long in discovering a use for the wonderful colors of this woodland plant which, when tastefully arranged, adds a peculiar charm as well as a touch of novelty to a room.

A tawny bowl, wide and shallow, is the best setting for the plants. This should be filled with damp soil, covered with mosses and lichen-covered twigs. Choose the toadstools for their color formation, and place them in the soil as naturally as possible. A selection of large spotted orange, gold, and red plants, mixed in with a smaller variety of soft green, mottled cream, a burnt brown, and a purple look lovely together. A few puff balls dotted here and there in the moss, and a clump of tiny mauve-brown heads, grouped together on their long stalks, will add to the natural effect.

When seen under a bright overhead light the texture of the toadstool is almost metallic, the wonderful skin seeming to possess a sheen.

The endless variety of graceful curves, the charm of the sturdy stalks—often ornamented with a light, crusted growth—and the blending of the rich tones, all go to the making of a delightful and entirely fresh form of decoration.

The next time you go into the country take a basket with you and keep your eyes open for toadstools. You will come home with a rich harvest of color.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PROPOSALS
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT
MASSACHUSETTS STATE PROJECT P-1
"NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS"

Sealed proposals for furnishing and erecting essential parts of the water supply system will be received by the Commissioner of Correction at the office of the Superintendent, State Prison Colony, Norfolk, Massachusetts, until 2 P. M., Tuesday, January 16, 1934, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. No bids will be accepted from any contractor who has not signed and complied with the applicable approved code of fair competition, adopted under Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof concerned, or, if there be no such approved code of fair competition, who has not signed and complied with the provisions of the President's Reëmployment Agreement. All bids submitted must state the minimum wage rates applicable to the project, as set forth in the "Special Contract Provisions Prescribed by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the State Emergency Public Works Commission." Contractors desiring plans and specifications may obtain them at the office of Bayard F. Snow, Consulting Engineer, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., and must deposit checks in the amounts named below for the different contracts, the amounts so deposited to be included in the proposal as a part of the cost of the work. These deposits will be returned upon the return of plans and specifications except in the case of the bidders to whom the contracts are awarded.

Items	Deposit	Check
150,000 gallon elevated tank	$100.00	$1000.00
Dug well	$150.00	$1500.00

Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form of the Department and each must be accompanied by a certified check for the amount noted above, made payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A security bond for the full amount of the contract price will be required. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept any proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. No contract shall be awarded until the bids have been examined and passed on by the State Engineer (P. W. A.) and the approval of the State Emergency Public Works Commission is given.

HOWARD B. GILL,
Superintendent, State Prison Colony, Norfolk, Massachusetts.

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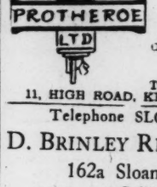

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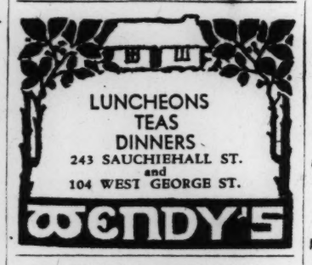

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Daily Features

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Nest in the Spout

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THE Sparrow hath found her an house and the Swallow a nest in the House of God that standeth hard by to where I and Keturah we live, and the Pigeons also, they dwell there, and prosper and are happy. Now in the summer time, when Rains are infrequent, they make their nests in every Old Place imaginable, and lay their eggs and hatch their young. And there is a window high up that overlooketh a place where a Gable projecteth, and there is an Eavespout and a Downspout. And the Downspout hath an Iron Grating over the top inside the Eavespout. And a Pigeon builded her nest above that grating. And it was a cool and well-ventilated nest.

And I and Keturah we saw it, and we said, That Pigeon taketh large chances.

But the Latter Rains delayed, and the little birds hatched, and they lay there shockingly Nude on top of the few sticks of a nest that were on the top of the grating in the Eavespout. And the Mother Pigeon brought them food, and I began to think that they would grow and get away before the Rains came and the storms blew.

But there came a night when there was a Storm.

And I wakened and Keturah wakened also.

And I knew what was in the mind of Keturah.

And I said, It is Foolish of us to be troubled about it. There are Pigeons enough, and they increase until they be a Nuisance. Nevertheless, I am not happy to think of them in that Place.

And I rose, and I went into the House of God. And the tempest was beginning to break, and the lightning flashed.

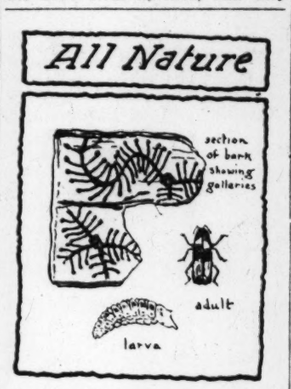
And I stretched forth my hand, and took out the Frightened Little Things, and I brought them inside. And I carried them out, and placed them in a sheltered corner on the ground under where the nest had been. And the Mother Pigeon found them there and sheltered them till the storm was past.

Now that did not hurt me, nor greatly interrupt my sleep. For though I was wetted in the rain, yet Keturah had my Bath-Towel ready, and I was soon dry, and I went to sleep sooner than I should have done if I had thought of those little birds in the cold rain.

And I said unto myself, It is not that the Pigeons are worth it, if a man were to value his time and his labor; but there are other measures of value than those that may be estimated in cash.

And I said, I will never deny that in the sight of God we men are Worth Saving.

All Nature



Engraver Beetle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS WE tramp through the woods we often come upon great hulks of trees from which the elements have ripped all bark, leaving the surface cold and white. Here one can most likely observe the curious hieroglyphics of the engraver beetle. They are the hardwood tunnel floors that mark the beetle's pathway between the trunk-wood and the bark. Many species of engraver beetles are known by the characteristic tunnels they build, their own hieroglyphic signatures.

Like many other insects, these bark-borers have four life-stages to go through. Adults are perhaps the best known. They mate in the spring. Both male and female go to work at digging their way into a tree through the rough outer bark. The only telltale trail is a tiny pile of sawdust at a hole in the bark. Once safe below, in the live, growing sapwood region, they tunnel up and down the trunk in straight lines or gentle curves. Eggs are laid at intervals along the route, and when the larvæ hatch they strike out at right angles to the main path made by their parents, eating away on numerous side tunnels.

When fully grown the larvæ dig an ovular cell at the end of each tunnel and pupate. Following this stage the hatching adult burrows its way out of the trunk straight through the dark. Where a whole brood has hatched, the tree trunk takes on the appearance of having received a shotgun blast.

The United States Bureau of Forestry says that if all the trees destroyed by these beetles in the last 50 years were standing today, their stumpage value would be more than $1,000,000,000.

FACTS about the BIBLE

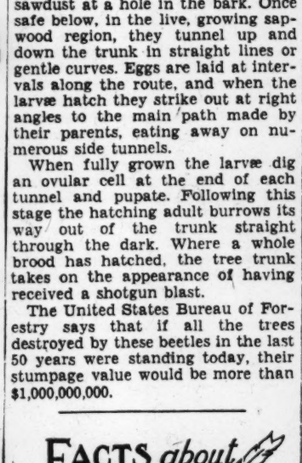
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Synoptic Gospels

THE first three gospels in our Bible (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) are commonly called the "*synoptic* gospels, as distinguished from the fourth gospel (John), which differs from the other three much more than they differ from one another in arrangement, viewpoint and subject matter.

The "synoptic gospels" are so called, not only because they each present a brief historical outline or synopsis of the life of Christ Jesus, with little or no reference to the long discourses recorded by John, but also because the three narratives can be readily placed in parallel columns in synoptic arrangement.

Junior Cross-Word No. 62



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Whether.
3—Abbreviation used in music.
5—Narrow tract of land.
8—Nepal is on this continent.
10—Gets down.
11—Convert into leather, as skins.
12—Part of a circle.
13—Female of the swine.
15—Evening.
17—Open-air game.
18—Fling.
19—Son of Seth (Bib.).
21—Nationality of the poet Dante (ab.).
22—Fargo is largest city in this State (ab.).

Down

1—Surrounded by.
2—Exploit.
3—Flat circular plate.
4—Falkland Islands are off coast of this continent (ab.).
6—Calls aloud.
7—Family.
8—Interjection expressing triumph.
9—Struggled.
13—Native of Scotland.
14—This State is famous for dairy products and pea canning (ab.).
15—Fill up deficiencies.
16—English boy's school.
18—Note of the scale.
20—State north of Nebraska (ab.).
(The solution appears elsewhere)

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Corn Husk Mats

WHILE farmers were lamenting low corn prices, two resourceful daughters stepped up and made a number of old-fashioned corn husk mats. Nothing is more effective in removing dirt from the feet. These sold on sight, and the children for once showed their elders a way to raise the net returns of their cornfields. B. R. L.

Wild Flower Agent

A FARMER started to plow up a bluebell patch to put the ground in cultivation. A town boy shuddered, and then quickly asked if he might be allowed to take the roots of a number of the wild plants. He found a ready sale for these in town. Now he is always on the watch for grounds that are being put into cultivation, and he looks them over thoroughly to see what wild flowers grow there. He is developing a good business. Miss Betty L.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Chaperon (F. K.)—"Ho, ho!" exclaims the correspondent. "The Feature Editor muffs one. He gives the word 'chaperon' a final 'e.' See issue of November 20, under Vocations."

Notwithstanding the influence of "bone," "cone," "crone," "drone," "hone," "lone," "prone," "stone," "throne," "tone," "zone," "alone," "atone," "condone," "postpone," and other "-one" words, it would seem that somewhere along the line—what with our staff of keen-eyed typesetters and proof readers—some one would have spared us this too common fault. Of course, a close reader of the inside back page would surely call "muffing" only *one* an undeserved compliment!

Incidentally, we trust that the one who sits in such good-natured judgment does not pronounce "chaperon" with accent on the last syllable. Both noun and verb are sounded *shap'-er-own*.

Also (L. M. P.)—The inquirer asks which is correct: "I shall also read correlative passages . . ." or "I shall read also correlative passages . . ."

The first form is better than the second (considering only the position of the adverb), but "I shall also read selections . . ." is generally considered adequate.

None (L. M. P.)—The correspondent inquires about the correct verbs in the following sentences:

None of these boys (are, is) old enough.
None of the cars (are, is) available.
The majority of cases (are, is) reported.

We recommend "are" as more nearly conforming to modern good usage in these cases. Webster's New International Dictionary says: "As subject, 'none' with a plural verb is the commoner construction."

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

First U. S. Equal Suffrage

Wyoming was the first State to extend equal suffrage to the women. The State took this progressive step in 1869.

World's Pickling Center

Pittsburgh, aside from being the largest metallurgical city in the world, is also claiming itself to be the world's largest pickling city.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LEARN to give every one what is his by right, and to offer him a little more.
—JOAQUIN SETANTI

State Flowers No. 12

Courtesy of Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

South Carolina: Yellow Jasmine

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

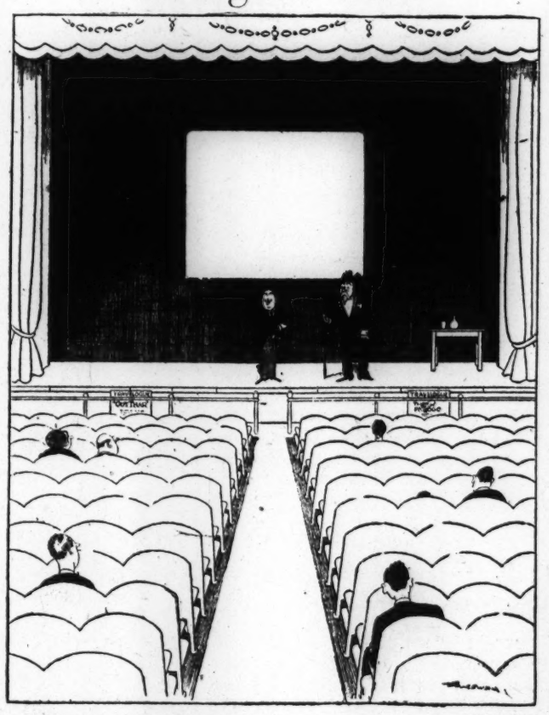
THE Legislature of South Carolina chose the yellow jasmine as the State's floral emblem on Feb. 1, 1924. It is a climbing plant which crawls up trees and over fences and bears a profusion of yellow funnel-shaped flowers an inch in diameter, with a fragrance similar to that of the true jasmine.

This twining member of the *Logania* family has won its way into the hearts of southerners from eastern Virginia to Florida and across through Texas to Guatemala. Its golden trumpets springing from the axils of shiny lanceolate leaves travel through the southern hills and fields, filling the air not with noise but a rare and delicate perfume. The odor is particularly noticeable in early morning or late evening when the ground is damp.

The lawmakers of the Palmetto State, in selecting the State's emblem, described it as "fair as Southern Chivalry, as pure as truth, and shaped like stars."

In cultivation it serves as a bank cover and porch screen.

In Lighter Vein



Humorist

Promoter: "I have now great pleasure in introducing our lecturer, Mr. Elmer B. Shotup, who will tell you all about those wide, open spaces he knows so well."

Social Geometry

"Don't you know her? Why, she lives in the same square with you."

"Yes, but she's not in the same circle."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Not Today

Wifey: "There's an old clothes man at the door."

Hubby: "Tell him I've got all I need."—*Judge.*

His Failing

The manager of a chain drug store had been promoted to a larger store in another city. His former associates were discussing him.

"He was a great druggist," said one.

"Yes, indeed, he was," replied another, "but don't you think he made his chicken salad a bit too salty?"

Cracker State Limerick

I once met a girl from old Ga.
Who danced with a cute leaning ta.
But her chat could affa.
No pleasures—she ba.
By talking of men down in Ga.

Call the Examiner!

"I wish our bank could get on its feet enough to stop sending back our checks marked 'No funds,'" said the bride. "A bank that hasn't got enough money on hand to pay a $4.15 check ought to be merged and put on a sound basis."—*Silver Statesman.*

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Through all the debate and discussion pro and con about NRA one fact will probably stand out by itself clear in relief and that is that having needed help the President did his level best to give it to the people

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected, form appearing among the advertisements.

The Children's Corner

The Little Wooden Girl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I CAME across a very charming little girl the other day. She was about 10 years old, with hair parted down the middle and rows of barley-sugar curls dangling over her shoulders. She had a plump, intelligent little face, with well-marked dark eyebrows that matched her hair. She wore a blue frock, a sash with ribbon bows swinging backwards, and a pair of neat little dancing slippers above which showed a pair of white pantalettes.

There was something most attractive in the gallant, bright little face. Gallant, indeed, she had been, for unlike any other little girl I have ever met, she had literally been down into deep waters many and many a time, and had come up smiling.

And now, perhaps, you will have guessed who she was—a wooden figurehead that had once ridden the seas at the prow of a fine ship.

It was no stretch of imagination to fancy the little maid the darling of the crew, guiding the sailors, as well as the ship, by keeping them in mind of their own little daughters on shore. Happily her story has been preserved, for it was carefully written down by an old sailor.

She was carved in 1858 for a Scotch brigantine that traded with the Baltic in wheat, oats, hemp and flax. Somehow a cargo that was partly of "flax" goes well with the little figurehead, and when we learn that an English illustrated edition of Longfellow's poems had been published in the previous year, we may fancy the Scottish captain chose the little maid for his ship after reading the lines:

The skipper had taken his little daughter
To bear him company.

Or even go so far as to imagine the lifelike figure represented the captain's own child.

Be that as it may, the ship with the little wooden girl rode the high seas for seven years, during which time the winds and the salt sea waves took so much paint off the smiling cheeks that it was decided to leave her behind for repairs at Dover and to sail for one voyage without her.

It was just as well, for as the ship was lying at anchor off Ramsgate, she was accidentally run into by another boat and sunk. Happily the crew were able to take to the boats and row to shore, but when the time came for the little maid to rejoin her ship, there was, of course, no ship there.

I don't fancy she was really sorry, for it must have been pretty rough going, facing into the storm day after day, even for the most gallant-hearted figurehead. A lovely place was found for her in the hall of a fine old Georgian house, where she could look out across a garden to rolling waves—not of water, but of green fields—stretching away to the woodlands and the crests of the hills.

And there I found her not long ago, with her smile as bright as it was on the day the ship first took the water, and brightening the farm lands of the county in which she has come to anchor. Everyone loves her—both young and old—and, when she needs it, house painters are proud to give her a fresh new coat. Her colors may change, but her brave young heart remains unaltered. G. H.

Smiling Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

SMILING service to customers has enabled Miss Betty Lee Howard to succeed with a Broadway magazine stand, after several so-called "go-getters" had failed.

When the young woman decided to go in business for herself, she refused to let "the depression" frighten her, although friends told her it was no time to start out for herself. However, the business has netted her not less than $200 a month since she started. Meanwhile she has given one man a full-time job, and from her earnings she has helped support four persons and is putting her niece through school.

"The depression has been a blessing to me because it has shown me the value of being cheerful and kind to all who come near the stand," the young woman says. "They appreciate the good will, and invariably they return as customers.

"I resolved that beginning with my first sale, I would give such cheerful service that people would notice the difference. They did, and not after the first week or month, but immediately.

"Too many merchants have seemed content to give in to the depression, and admit it was too much for them," Miss Howard adds. "A different outlook on the situation doubtlessly would have enabled them to succeed."

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE
147 WEST 43 ST. Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 ST.
7 COURSE DINNER While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 75¢

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

LONDON
MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Delicious Pastries and Guineaux
Dainty Afternoon Teas with
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter; no substitutes whatever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
142 Kensington High St. Western 0572

LONDON
The THISTLE TEA ROOMS
33 Haymarket and at Abbey House, Victoria St. and Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS for HIGH CLASS LUNCHEONS and TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones and cakes.
Open 10:30 to 6:30 Regent 3189 Sundays 3 to 7 Victoria 2628

Cafe Reymond
21, Edgware Rd., Marble Arch. W.2.
LUNCHEONS TEAS SUPPERS
Cakes and pastry. Good food.
Efficient Services

REGGIE'S
48a Brewer Street, Regent Street, W. 1
(One minute Piccadilly Circus)
LUNCHEONS, 1/6 : DINNERS, 2/6
TEAS, SNACKS AND SANDWICHES
American and English cooking.
Speciality dish—Corn Fritters and Fried Chicken.
Home-made cakes and fudges.
PHONE: Gerrard 1021

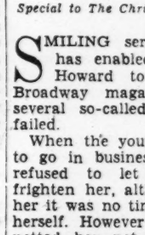
For Best Home Cooking Visit
THE OPAL
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
206 Church Street, London, W. 8
Open Sundays Bayswater 2945

DE VERE RESTAURANT
39 Heath Street, Hampstead
LONDON
HOME-MADE CAKES
LUNCH AND TEA-ROOM

Restaurants.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
47 EAST 49th STREET
Bet. Park and Madison Aves
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Wickersham 2-2943
Open Sundays
FLEMING'S NEW TEA ROOM
Featuring 35c-45c LUNCHEONS and CHICKEN and STEAK DINNER EVERY EVENING, 55c
SOUTHERN COOKING
39 West 46th Street, Near Fifth Avenue



Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Jane Davis RESTAURANT
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEO. M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATS. MON., THURS. AND SAT., 2:20
Extra Mat. New Year's Day

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40
Extra Mats. Mon. and Wed.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Mon., Thurs., and Sat., 2:20
Extra Mat. New Year's Day

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

BOSTON

SHUBERT—$1.50 Mat. Wed.
NOEL COWARD'S
GLORIOUS MUSICAL ROMANCE
"BITTER SWEET"
The Most Beautiful Love Story Ever Set to Music
Evs. 50c to $2.50—Wed.-Sat. Mts. 50c to $1.50
Holiday Mat., New Year's Day 50c to $2
Midnight Show New Year's Eve. 50c to $2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Ending or Mending Parliament

FROM all sides in Great Britain the parliamentary system is being subjected to a fire of criticism. It is admitted that it served its purpose well enough in the last century, when political business was restricted in its scope. But is it equal to the immense burden of handling complicated national and international affairs, and to the need for acting quickly in time of crisis?.

Up to the present neither Fascism nor Communism has attained any great strength in England, but there has been much talk about dictatorships, of the Left or of the Right, and of the setting up of an autocratic central authority capable of "getting things done." If the machinery of parliamentary government is too slow and cumbrous to meet the manifold needs of a modern nation, then even in England there is danger that a Socialist or Fascist dictator may step in and scrap democracy.

In Britain the central arch of the democratic structure is Parliament, and, there, to make a success of democracy, it is necessary to make a success of Parliament. If it is to escape being peremptorily ended, it must be mended. Does the system admit of reform, and if so, how? These are supreme questions of the moment.

The House of Commons, we are constantly told, must be enabled to regain its powers of deliberating at leisure on the broader issues of policy, and not be constantly submerged in routine business. Its members ought to have ampler opportunities of initiating legislation, and not have most of their time absorbed by Government measures which are forced through the House by obedient ministerial majorities. It should be a body highly critical of national expenditure, and not be compelled to limit financial discussion to about 20 days in the year. Some better use ought to be made of the energies of that majority of the House—the "back-benchers" who seldom have a chance to be heard. Some better device should be found, in dealing with highly technical questions which cannot be fully thrashed out in a popular assembly, than to confer powers, as so often happens, on the bureaucracy to frame rules and amplify the law.

Many methods of reform have been suggested. It is often urged that more use should be made of the House of Lords. That Chamber, as at present constituted, contains many brilliant members, but as a whole is utterly unsuited for high legislative duties. Reform, either by creation of a large number of life peers, or by making the House wholly or in part elective, has been discussed for 20 years. An efficient and trusted House of Lords would certainly diminish the magnitude of the problem, but would not solve it. Moreover it would be bitterly opposed by the Labor Party.

More promising, in some respects, is the suggestion that the House of Commons should devolve some of its duties on local parliaments, elected by Scotland, Wales and three or four areas of England. These, it is proposed, might take over many matters of domestic politics, leaving the House of Commons free to devote its attention to foreign affairs, finance, and other questions of national policy. The principal objection advanced against the scheme is that it would lead to lack of uniformity in law and administration.

One of the most hopeful proposals is that the present practice of appointing "standing committees" of the House of Commons should be developed. This would speed up business by allotting duties to all members, requiring carefully selected groups to take charge of specific departments of political life, with full powers to criticize ministers, propose action, and initiate legislation. By another plan, committees would work in the closest touch with vocational committees representing organized industries.

All such schemes are "in the air"—they have not yet been subjected to practical criticism in the House of Commons. But there is a growing sense of urgent necessity for sweeping away encumbrances now strangling Parliament, that British democracy may be revitalized.

Two Swedish Centenaries

A FEW weeks apart Sweden has observed the hundredth anniversaries of two men who, unusual in different ways, yet represented the nation's best traits—Alfred Bernhard Nobel and Artur Hazelius. The name of Nobel has become familiar in the widest international circles; that of Hazelius is rarely heard outside Sweden. Yet the latter's work affected his countrymen probably more than Nobel's and may in time become as widely known. He taught them to preserve and appreciate their own background. The unique, out-of-doors museum of Skansen at Stockholm, a miniature of Old Sweden, is the monument to Hazelius, as the annual prizes are to Nobel.

While Nobel roamed abroad, learned many languages, explored and adapted many ideas, pondered the problems of war and peace, and finally left his fortune to encourage new leaders, Hazelius worked at home. He was first a teacher of northern languages, then a writer on historical subjects, not military history, but the history of the slow growth of indigenous culture, and finally a collector of the homely objects that mark the slow and painful steps from primitive drudgery to the richer life of today.

He picked those objects from musty attics, barns, workshops and even dumps. He preserved not only efforts at art, but workmen's tools, farmers' implements, the spinning wheels and looms of housewives. First he filled his own rooms, then his father's house, next a special loft and finally a museum of northern antiquities. When he wanted an out-of-door's section he got a formerly fortified ridge and there he moved entire houses, barns, byres, Lapp camps, live animals, and even old wooden churches from the countryside.

He never saved any money and was proud to be known as the biggest beggar in the country. The first year, 1890, Skansen had 2942 visitors, and this year by the end of October there had been 1,275,654, a fair average. This includes many foreigners and not only in other parts of Sweden, but in other countries has the Skansen idea been adopted. In time the study of local backgrounds, rather than foreign wars may be the first concern of schools everywhere.

Little of Nobel's life was spent in Sweden. He worked from the outside in. Hazelius worked from the inside out. Both were patriots of the kind that knows neither racial nor political boundaries for their interest and affections.

The Passing of the Poorhouse

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, during the severest depression the United States has ever known, the poorhouse seems to be passing. Before the economic tide turned in 1929, the population in such institutions in many states had gradually diminished. Social workers were hailing the coming day when no more aged indigents would take the sad journey "over the hill to the poorhouse."

During the depression the inmates have not increased as much as might have been expected. One of the largest factors in limiting the number has been the adoption in many of the states of old-age pension and relief systems under which the needy aged are enabled to remain in their own homes or those of relatives or friends. The trend in care of the aged has been away from institutions, as it also has been in the care of orphans. Many such children now are "placed out" in boarding homes or foster family homes for adoption instead of being sent to cheerless orphanages, and mothers' pensions have prevented the separation of many children from their mothers. This is in line with the idea emphasized by the first White House Children's Conference, called in 1909 by President Theodore Roosevelt, that home life is the highest product of civilization and that children should not be removed from their own homes for reasons of poverty alone. The same holds true with respect to the aged.

It also is significant that relief policies, federal, state and local, during the depression, have been to provide work relief for the needy, or material relief in their own homes instead of in public institutions.

Now comes the cheerful news that the movement for the abolition of poorhouses has not been halted even by the depression. This is a hopeful sign for their ultimate passing when better days come. Most of them have been the repository of miscellaneous misery from colonial days to the present—drab places of unhappiness for their inmates. The old-age relief and pension systems are an important step toward doing away with them ultimately. Further extension of social insurance would hasten the day.

The State of Delaware has just closed three of its county poorhouses with the dedication of a new State Welfare House. At one time Delaware paupers were forced to wear on their arms flannel brassards denoting their unhappy status. Under Delaware's old-age relief system, the able-bodied poor may now find comfort and security in their own homes, and for the physically incapacitated sanctuary is provided in the new Welfare House.

A state pension or relief system is preferable to either a county or state institution for the majority of the aged who can be provided for in their own homes. Many American poorhouses have been as bleak as those in England pictured by Dickens. They are an anachronism which should steadily and completely disappear.

Vindication for the Driver

TRAFFIC surveys which produce results flattering to motor vehicle operators are relatively rare. Such studies, constantly being made to determine what is wrong with traffic in its various manifestations, tend to reveal some fault in the mental, ethical or physical make-up of drivers.

This circumstance makes all the more worthy of attention the recent findings of the United States Bureau of Public Roads that, up to a certain degree of congestion, the motorist gets along better when not subjected to either traffic officer or automatic signal control. Specifically, the bureau discovered that the use of any form of control, when the flow of vehicles is merely normal in quantity, tends to cause greater delay than when the motorist is allowed to find his own way.

This is the result of a survey made at a typical, important street intersection in Washington. Normal traffic at the point was found to be 2000 vehicles an hour, rather a high average. This number of cars and trucks, it was found, cleared the intersection with the least waste of time when no control whatever was applied. Beyond that rate of flow, however, control was indicated as a necessity to divide the time between opposing streams of cars.

Nor was the car owner the only one to receive flattering mention in the results of the study. The traffic officer also fared extremely well in that the technique of his control was found to be superior in time saving to that of the automatic signal light.

As one swallow does not make a summer, one traffic survey does not produce a cure-all for the difficulties that beset the movement of motor vehicles. But this is one that would well be followed by realistic studies in hundreds of American cities and perhaps noted abroad wherever the traffic light fad may be taking root. Granting the usefulness of these signals in very congested thoroughfares, the promiscuous extension of them to every halfway busy intersection or crossroads has become in many places an obsession with city officials and an imposition on motorists and taxpayers.

Installed to relieve a traffic officer, the light may still require his presence to see that it is obeyed. A policeman in his box, if sensible and well trained, can suit his signals to the traffic flow better than any time-controlled light, and can meet emergencies such as a fire department run which tie up a light system. The road bureau's survey confirms the impression of millions of motorists that except for ordinary policing against recklessness they can regulate traffic better than it is usually regulated for them at only moderately used intersections.

News Reels That Nauseate

INDIGNATION has been roused in Great Britain through the exhibition in London of an American news film showing a careful reconstruction of a notorious homicide, and ending with a "still" picture of a lynched kidnaper hanging from a tree, surrounded by a howling mob. So much protest did this news reel evoke that it was withdrawn from the cinemas controlled by the producing company, and a question about it was asked in the House of Commons.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated incident. Of late, topical pictures in Britain and other countries have shown a regrettable tendency to exploit sensationalism. A recent example was a news film of events in Havana which depicted a man fighting desperately and unsuccessfully for his life.

These proceedings have revealed an unsuspected weakness in the efforts of Great Britain to preserve standards of decency on the screen. Not unnaturally, the question was asked, Why has the censor licensed these particularly revolting news reels? To which there came the totally unexpected reply that the censor had never even seen them. To the surprise of the public and press, it appears that the act of 1909 under which the British Board of Film Censors enjoys its authority explicitly excludes news or topical films from its jurisdiction.

A conscientious parent may choose for his children an entertainment at which the feature films have all received the board's certificate of suitability for universal exhibition, only to find that this program includes an uncensored and sensational news reel more harmful than a Grand Guignol extravaganza.

Cinemas nowadays in Britain advertise the kind of certificate that the board has given to their pictures. This is intended to be a guide to prospective patrons. But it is obvious that the present situation in regard to news reels reduces this intention to absurdity, for, since these reels are outside the jurisdiction of the board, there is no means of controlling their contents. In these circumstances it is generally felt in Britain that it would be prudent for the producers of news films voluntarily to subject themselves to the board's judgment; for at the present moment public opinion is so moved that the demand for some sort of censorship is likely to prove irresistible.

The Casual Day

POLITICIANS may threaten, experts may warn. But 25,000 Christmas letters and bundles, added to the huge volume of friendly and encouraging mail which has been arriving at the White House since the Roosevelts moved in, speak louder than the words of the critics.

The President's sometimes blithe indifference to influential opposition has been explained as arising from his assurance that the people were with him.

This assurance comes by mail, and will not be lessened by the fact that President Roosevelt has just enjoyed the receipt of ten times as many season's greetings as were received by any other President.

Winter Note

Be sure now, how the ever-patient root
Returns to silent habitation,
Secure in snow; where no foot
Disturbs the clean and rhythmic undulation
White and soundless; nothing here
But the nick of days that falling
Click upon the listing ear.

J. C. R.

No wonder there's no Santa Claus. If he ever did exist he no doubt went out of business when psychologists started prescribing toys for children.

* * *

We don't pretend to be talking intelligently about this. You can't talk intelligently when you feel the way we do. Imagine waiting half an hour just to receive the attentions of a certain very efficient and sympathetic-looking saleslady. You want to buy a toy. Will the saleslady suggest something? She can hardly do that, she explains, without knowing something about the child's complexes.

* * *

So we attempt to shift for ourself. How about that nice big doll over there? But she hesitates. Do we think the child has developed a mother complex? We hadn't thought about it. Perhaps something else would be better. That menagerie of wooden animals, for instance. But are we acquainted with the child's part-processes? Maybe not as completely as we should be. But we could take home a picture book safely, we suppose? Well, perhaps, but still there is the association of ideas complex to consider.

* * *

By now it is closing time. The saleslady happens to be going down in the same elevator, and smiles reassuringly at us.

"Well," we say, on reaching the street, "I suppose I can get something after Christmas, anyway; though of course it's nice to have the present in time for Christmas morning."

"Of course you can," coos our saleslady, "and after all, there isn't much to buying a toy, except just to get something you think the child will like."

Shakespeare, Between the Acts

I WAS early deprived of the pleasure all human beings should derive from reading Shakespeare by having to study, at the age of twelve, the play of "Coriolanus" for one solid year. During this period my entire energy was taken up in grappling with the notes at the end of the book—and who Coriolanus was, or what he did, I never discovered!

When, later on, I became acquainted with such delights as the description of Cleopatra's barge, or Helena's lines in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream":

> Your eyes are lode-stars! and your tongue's sweet air
> More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear,
> when wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear . . .

I was astonished and gladdened beyond measure. Nevertheless, my school days seem to have cast a gloom over Shakespeare that I can never entirely dispel. On my way to a Shakespearean play a feeling of solemnity overcomes me. I cannot join in the light-hearted gayety of my companions.

One reason for this is that on arriving at a Shakespearean performance my friends become so profound and learned that I am utterly unable to converse with them. In every interval I hear people discussing such topics as "illuminative action," "theatrical values," "emotional fidelity," "the psychology of climaxes." A dazzling meteoric shower of words, such as, "luminous," "elliptic," "fecundity," "texture," fall around me. Naturally no one speaks to me, for it is only too obvious that I have nothing to impart. Occasionally people bend across me and discuss the earlier folios. This has the effect of making me feel extremely small and insignificant.

And yet I am convinced that there are many simple folk like myself who are second to none in their appreciation of Shakespeare. We, like everyone else, thoroughly enjoy watching the threads of human nature, the nobility, the pettiness of it, unraveled before our eyes. We, too, relish the flavor of the words, the swinging cadences. When Horatio says in "Hamlet":

> But, look, the morn in russet mantle clad,
> Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill,

we want to rise from our seats and shout for gladness at the beauty of the lines. But we are not erudite, and in the intervals prefer to remain silent!

* * *

I had an unusually learned cousin, who, whenever Shakespeare was being produced in London, would come up from the country and attend every performance, occasionally asking me to accompany her. I always felt torn between the thought of an excellent seat in the stalls, and the fathomless conversation of Cousin Ann. She had an alarming way of saying "so revealing" in a tense whisper during a play. I thought it wiser not to answer that remark, not knowing whether she was referring to Shakespeare, or to the actors on the stage at the moment, or what was being "revealed"! I never knew, and never had the courage to ask!

Why are we not taught in school how to answer, or at least how to extricate ourselves when addressed in this manner? Students should be placed in a circle, and a teacher ordered to shoot remarks at them such as, "I cannot speak of what Bach means to me, so deep, yet so universal," or, "Ah! Rubens! What a fundamentalist, such perfect counterpoise of values," or, again, "What appeals to you most, dear, in Marco Polo, his verve or his impetuosity?"

I recall an occasion when Cousin Ann was unusually loquacious, and inquired during the intermissions which I admired most of Shakespeare's fellow dramatists. Cousin Ann was large and tall, and as she turned her gaze upon me I was reminded of a huge dredge I had once seen being lowered into a harbor and slowly returning laden with mud. Was Cousin Ann going to scrape to the very bottom of my knowledge? If so, what would she bring to the surface? Nothing regarding the Elizabethan dramatists, of that I felt quite certain! Much to my surprise I heard myself saying, "Oh, yes! Beaumont and Fletcher," though how I remembered those names I cannot tell.

"At your age," Cousin Ann continued, "I delighted in Christopher Marlowe, especially in 'The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus.'"

"I always think," I replied, with a brilliance beyond my years, "that if any title could persuade one to read a book, that title would."

I wondered later what would have occurred if Cousin Ann had asked, "Has it persuaded you to read 'Dr. Faustus'?"

But the dredge descended again. "What about 'Samson Agonistes'?" she queried. I almost said, "Well, what about it?" but refrained.

Now for years I had been meaning to read "Samson Agonistes," or at any rate to discover who had written it. Was it Milton or Browning?

"Have you," Cousin Ann continued, "formed any opinion on that great dramatic poem?"

"Translucent!" I ejaculated.

What an extraordinary word, I thought, even as it passed my lips. What could it mean? I felt as if I had suddenly sat down on a deck chair, which might support me, or might just as easily slip. Would "translucent" support me, or, rather, Cousin Ann's opinion of me? It did. Cousin Ann looked a little puzzled, but said nothing, and the curtain went up. When I got home I looked up "translucent" in the Oxford Dictionary and discovered that it meant, "transmitting light, but not transparent." After I had read "Samson Agonistes," I decided that I could not have chosen a better epithet!

* * *

Why is it that during a Shakespearean performance we all have to talk in this unnatural manner? When the play is written by Pinero or Barrie, how different are our reactions. Then, after a little pleasant discussion, we can turn and say, "By the by, how did you come out on that walking tour you took last year?" or, "My dear, I must tell you of a little woman who makes the most adorable hats." But imagine making a remark of that sort after a curtain had dropped in "Julius Cæsar"! It would be a social error of the utmost crudity! It couldn't be done!

With Cousin Ann this unnatural state of mind lasted for a considerable time after the play was over. On the afternoon I am thinking of, even while we crossed Piccadilly Circus and walked up Regent Street, she was still discussing quartos and historical discrepancies. I hurried after her, wondering why Cousin Ann, who always looked so charming in the country, appeared just a little strange in London. Her hats were a trifle too floppy, and she had a habit of twisting a wispy, white scarf round her throat. As I followed this floating emblem of the countryside, I pondered what I could do to purge Cousin Ann's mind of this Shakespearean obsession! Should I take her to see an exhibition of modern French painters? Too dangerous, I decided. There was probably nothing Cousin Ann did not know about modern paintings! What about taking her to a flower show? A thousand times, no! Did not Cousin Ann know the Latin name for every flower, shrub and herb? How danger lurks in every direction when one is so hopelessly uninformed! Yet something must be done. There was still another hour before I could deposit Cousin Ann in an omnibus bound for Victoria Station, and wave her an affectionate farewell.

It was then that I remembered that Cousin Ann had mentioned something about buying shoes. Here was the solution! Surely there was nothing about a bootshop that could expose my ignorance! We entered a shop and were quickly surrounded by eager salesmen. Cousin Ann sat on a chair, and was soon inclosed in an ever-increasing circle of gaping shoe boxes. Presently she was sitting with one shoeless foot planted on a stand. How pathetic people look in that position. Your alarm of them entirely evaporates.

Now, there was always a moment during my afternoons with Cousin Ann, when I knew for a certainty that all danger was past, and literary discussions at an end. Sometimes this moment came suddenly, at other times I was conscious of a change slowly showing itself in her conversation.

On this occasion the end came with dramatic suddenness. "What I want," said Cousin Ann, in a determined voice, "is a really sensible heel!"

M. S. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Tours to Cement World Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading in the Progress Edition of the Monitor two articles entitled "United States Views Europe" and "Europe Views United States," by James G. McDonald and André Maurois, respectively, I observe that the world must take some risks and use its resources and leisure properly.

I would like to suggest consideration of a project which, in addition to fulfilling these requirements, would insure a more permanent peace than has ever been known on the face of the earth.

I wish my readers to imagine a world literally overrun with educational good-will tours conducted by individual governments and participated in by the common people of every nation. What chance would any nation have of making war upon another nation if the people of each nation understood the customs of the other? In other words, what a wealth of happiness and common understanding could be enjoyed by a world possessing floating universities.

"Very well," you say, "to handle leisure time; but what about the tremendous expense of upkeep?" In answering this, I'll ask, "What about the tremendous expense of armies and navies even in peace? Would not anyone gladly give up a destructive implement to cultivate a harmonious peace?"

If this project were to accomplish either purpose—end war or elevate the intellect of nations—it would be well worth the sacrifice of such a destructive implement as a battleship.

Now, suppose one nation literally abolishes the destructive elements of its navy and in its place there appears a flotilla of "good-will universities." The population of that country begins immediately to learn first hand of the many interesting customs of the nations of the world while enjoying the privileges of a cultural education. What becomes of war when interest is centered on education? It no longer has a place "under the sun," for education breeds tolerance. Notches on the gun would take second place to educational rivalry. I dare the world to accept this suggestion. DAVID R. VERRILL.

Los Angeles.

"Flight of Confidence"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your issue of Nov. 21, 1933, with its interesting records of twenty-five years' progress, carries also a leading editorial entitled "The Flight of Confidence." In the editorial, President Roosevelt's policy of depreciating the dollar is criticized on the ground that it is destroying confidence.

Nevertheless, it seems to me that this policy must be continued, since it is inseparable from and vital to the other Roosevelt policies. It should not be forgotten that NIRA has considerably raised American costs of production. With the dollar stabilized at $4 or even $5 to £1, America's ability to compete on equal terms with other nations for world trade would be severely jeopardized. Yet to a nation like America, equipped for large-scale production, a healthy export demand is an essential concomitant of trade improvement. Dollar depreciation, then, is a necessary extension of NIRA policies. When the depreciation has been carried far enough to give America and her NIRA a reasonable share of world markets, a period of stabilization would be both feasible and desirable. In the meantime, trade revival is being impeded by the failure to understand that a balanced national economy is more important both to America and to the world than precipitate stabilization in the name of financial orthodoxy.

Under these circumstances, the editorial in question (including its title) seems certain to add to the forces of misunderstanding, fear and alarm now impeding recovery. And it seems contrary to the spirit, past achievements and high purpose of your great newspaper.

London, Eng. JAMES MONTEITH ERSKINE.

[Editor's Note.—This editorial criticized a policy which seemed to be defeating its own purpose, i. e., raising prices because it was causing a flight from the dollar. It offered the view that promoting confidence in the dollar would increase the use of money, thereby helping prices and recovery.]

When is Tipping Not Tipping?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the NRA adjustment for eating places throughout the United States does away with the tipping system, it will have accomplished a deed good beyond computation. The tipping system, to say the least, is very un-American. It is diametrically opposed to the individual independence that our Constitution stands for.

The patron of restaurants and other eating places for long has been asking himself, "Why should I pay, even in part, the salaries of the employees of another man?" Why, indeed? But the most detrimental effect the tipping system has is on those who receive the tips and on the employer. True, there are some who unthinkingly receive tips, sensing only the material gain, and perhaps it is upon them that the effect is greatest. Others there are, true-Americans, who, to make a living, must accept tips, who feel lowered in their own self-respect and that of others, and there is no doubt that the patrons who give the tips may feel slightly superior—or, here and there, one who feels he loses a portion of his self-esteem.

Another viewpoint is the treatment accorded the patrons who tip and those who do not tip. It is a known fact that in a certain restaurant in New York this custom of neglecting the nontipping patron is very pronounced, with the effect of those patrons avoiding that particular eating place.

The proposal for a 10 per cent service charge on each restaurant and hotel check is but changing the form of tipping, minimizing it and making it uniform, but at the same time making it compulsory. The status is changed, but right is yet waiting to be established. And the nontipping patron is still left in a position to ask, "Why should I pay salaries—even 10 per cent—of another man's employees?" NANCY BUSKETT.

Scarsdale, N. Y.